FBIS DAILY REPORT

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[DAILY GLEANER 9 Feb]

BRAZIL, VENEZUELA MINISTERS STRESS SIMILAR VIEWS

PY162327 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Feb 81 p 5

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano yesterday announced--after his talks with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro--that President Luis Herrera Campins will make an official visit to Brazil in the next few months, at a date to be set by the two foreign ministries. Zambrano will return to Brazil in May, on an official visit, to prepare the Venezuelan president's visit and to carry on consultations on issues on interest to Venezuela and Brazil.

Commenting on the Salvadoran Conflict, Zambrano reaffirmed Venezuelan opposition to every form of intervention and noted that when the OAS examined the Nicaraguan problem more than a year ago, his country had already openly maintained the same position.

Asked about a possible U.S. intervention, Zambrano said that there are "contradictory" reports and that he did not know the policy the United States has ultimately adopted with regard to El Salvador. He added: "The Salvadoran Government's efforts toward promoting an electoral democratic process seem positive."

Zambrano conveyed Venezuela's conviction that democracy is the best political system for all peoples. He said: "Only through democracy and freedom can stability, participation and justice--which are the basic goals of our governments--be achieved. I believe Brazil also shares this goal. I had the privilege of hearing President Figueiredo's inaugural speech in which he stated that a free, democratic regime will be established in Brazil by the end of his tenure."

Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro held a press conference yesterday afternoon to clarify "those points of agreement" shared by Brazil and Venezuela in their foreign policy, after learning about the emphasis placed by his Venezuelan counterpart, Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, on the need for democratization in the continent. Saraiva Guerreiro said that it would not be practical to expect a period of perfect political standardization in Latin America to develop points of agreement and to work on the basis of these points.

Saraiva Guerreiro added: "There are other common denominators related to economic and cooperation matters among the various nations and we should work on them without expecting every countries to be a paradise." On the whole, he said, Latin America has a feeling of "rejection" for the mechanical standardization of thoughts, and this "rejection" is one of the points of agreement shared by Venezuela and Brazil.

He also emphasized that one of the basic concerns of Brazilian foreign policy is provided that the principle of nonintervention in the demestic affairs of other countries is observed, to seek "a common form of speech" [um discurso comun] and "coordinated actions" to promote democracy in the entire region. Commenting on Venezuela's concern in promoting democracy in the continent, Saraiva Guerreiro made it clear that each country has its own process and that "although similarities are instrumental in yielding greater possibilities of joint actions, the opposite should not be taken for granted. Even if there were no similarities, dialogue should not be curtailed. There is no contradiction in this since none of us intends to create political systems as though we were using carbon copies. Despite our differencies, we share a great deal of agreement which should be utilized to benefit the region."

Commenting on the Salvadoran domestic conflict, Saraiva Guerreiro indirectly criticized the U.S. military aid to that country. He said: "We view with concern the fact that certain countries regard it as normal to take sides in certain domestic conflicts." He added: "The U.S. Government maintains normal relations with El Salvador: The former sells the latter weapons, it has its rights and it establishes conditions. This connot be regarded as intervention from the legal viewpoint."

He said foreign actions are "always damaging" in these cases. He added: "I am not passing any judgment. Despite being extremely scrupulous, we believe we cannot solve the domestic problems of other countries."

FIGUEIREDO SCORES DEMAGOGUES, INVITES DIALOGUE

PY131611 Paris AFP in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Dourados, Brasil, 12 Feb (AFP)--The Brazilian president, Gen Joao Figueiredo, today rejected the criticism of the demagogues that have no solutions to the country's problems and he repeated his invitation for a dialogue with all sectors of that oppose his government.

In a speech that he gave to 5,000 people in a plaza of this city, located in Mato Grosso do Sul State, Figueiredo rejected the criticism of the opposition and he asserted that "I have called on everyone, the right, the center and the left, to talk with me about the country's problems and I have asked them to submit recommendations, but I have only received stones, insults and sarcasm."

Figueiredo said that he was repeating his invitation for a dialogue with all Brazilians so that they can help build a country worthy of its dimensions and of its people.

Finally, Figueiredo said: "Do not believe in the promises of demagogues who promise a happy tomorrow but who do not have solutions for our problems."

JOURNALISTS HELD FOR 18 HOURS IN BRASILIA

PY141407 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Helio Doyle, president of the Association of Journalists of Brasilia and member of both the national and local provisional board of the Workers Party [PT], was arrested early yesterday morning. Doyle and three other journalists were posting notices of a PT demonstration against the national security law when they were arrested. They were released at noon yesterday.

The Brasilia branch of the Brazilian Bar Association will set up a human rights commission to investigate the case.

According to Doyle, they were held for 18 hours and he was subjected to 5 hours of questioning, which he regarded as pointless. No justification was given for their arrest.

PINOCHET NEGATIVE ON PAPAL BEAGLE PROPOSAL

PY160036 Paris AFP in Spanish 2044 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Punta Arenas, Chile, 14 Feb (AFP)--President Augusto Pinochet said here today that the proposal made by Pope John Paul II to solve the Argentine-Chilean conflict over the Beagle Channel and adjacent seas does not fully satisfy the Chilean Government.

The chief of state said that the government has answered the pope's proposal because of the pope's spiritual quality and moral strength. This why the proposal was approved despite the fact that it does not satisfy Chile, said the chief of state, who has concluded a 3-day visit to this southern port near the islands and the maritime areas in dispute.

Pinochet reiterated, however, his confidence that the conflict with Argentina will come to a happy end. Pinochet said: First of all, due to the moral quality of the mediator, I am sure he has to act with a spirit of equity and justice; therefore, what he has proposed is a well-thought-out and very well-advised proposal.

The pope delivered his proposal last December after 2 years of negotiations with the two countries. Chile answered the proposal last January in accordance with the deadline suggested by the pope, but Argentina has yet to deliver its proposal.

The Chilean president said that his government will maintain a restrained, serene and balanced attitude, and that it will not magnify minor events. This is how Pinochet referred to various incidents which have caused some disturbance in its relations with Argentina.

PUNTA ARENAS SPY RING TRIALS BEGIN, ANOTHER ARREST

PY140259 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1729 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Punta Arenas, Chile, 13 Feb (LATIN)--A military court today started court proceedings for treason against the fatherland in time of peace against three Chileans charged with spying for Argentina along with four Argentine citizens who have been arrested and are being held incommunicado in Punta Arenas.

Military Judge Olegario Jarpa told the local press that "since the summary proceedings have started, any information that is disclosed about the case may hinder the pending investigation."

Major Jarpa yesterday charged radio announcer Francisco Oyarzo, his wife, Rosa Maria Moreno O'Neil, and waitress Isabel Friedly Melin--all Chileans--with espionage, and the trial proceedings started today.

The judge held Chilean Manuel Uribe, a local business executive, under arrest but has not presented any charges against him, probably because there are some pending investigations.

The first three have been under arrest for 4 days but their incommunicado status was lifted yesterday. A court source who asked not to be identified reported that Argentine citizens Juan Manuelides, Jorge Parry, Angel Gelian and Hugo Luis Villamayor, the driver of the local Argentine consul, are being held incommunicado.

Radio announcer Francisco Oyarzo yesterday told local reporters who interviewed him that he is innocent. The same source noted that the four Argentines will be held incommunicado until the judge presents formal charges against them.

Some sources have noted that if Oyarzo and the women are found guilty they face sentences of from 3 to 10 years in prison, while the Argentines face sentences of from 3 to 6 years. Judge Jarpa will be in charge of recommending the sentences at the end of the trials, which will probably last 30 days. Gen Sergio Covarrubias, the commander of the southern region and military intendant of Punta Arenas, is the presiding judge who will issue the sentences once the defense presents its case.

The group is charged with obtaining confidential strategic military information on Magallanes Province to deliver it to the Argentine intelligence services.

Argentina and Chile have a border dispute in the Beagle Channel, located in the southern region. This dispute is being mediated by the Vatican.

Another Argentine Arrested

PY160213 Paris AFP in Spanish 0225 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Punta Arenas, Chile, 13 Feb (AFP)--A fifth Argentine citizen has been arrested on charges of military spying for his country, it was reported in this southern Chilean port today. The arrested person was identified as Enzo Premocelli, 55 years of age, who has lived for 5 years in Punta Arenas, where he was employed in a gas equipment repair shop.

Angelo Gelain Dalmas, the Argentine owner of the shop, along with three other Argentines, was arrested over the weekend by agents of the Chilean Military Intelligence Service. The three others have been identified as Juan Santino Manuelides Pellerola, manager of a local furniture shop; Jorge Omar Parry, owner of a meat market; and Hugo Luis Villamayor, driver for Guillermo Lucchetti, the Argentine consul in this port. Lucchetti was involved a few months ago in a confusing incident at Santiago international airport, when several unidentified individuals snatched from him a briefcase full of documents when he was about to leave for his country.

ILLEGAL COMMUNIST CELL BROKEN UP IN LOS ANGELES

PY140102 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] The Los Angeles Military Command office has reported that security officials have broken up an extremist cell. The 8th Region Military Command office reported that the cell was a propaganda center of the proscribed Communist Party.

In compliance with an Interior Ministry decree, security officials arrested (Juvenal Castro Gimenez) and (Jose Alvarez Moscoso). The security officials also found over 200 pieces of Marxist literature, a mimeograph machine and subversive pamphlets calling people to subvert and overthrow the military government.

The material was found inside an auto repair shop at 398 San Isidro Street in the (?Sor Pasos) district of Los Angeles. The auto repair shop is the property of (Castro Gimenez).

A police report states that these men are part of the Communist Party clandestine structure, and that they were in charge of agitation and propaganda activities.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON M-19, BITTERMAN KIDNAPPING

Newsmen's 'Kidnap-Meeting'

PA151840 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1708 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Bogota, 15 Feb (EFE)--The 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla organization has denied that it is holding U.S. linguistics adviser Chester Allen Bitterman and has expressed fear that this kidnapping is more likely the work of the CIA.

This report was given to EFE by Jorge Matiz, one of three newsmen kidnapped in Bogota Saturday. Matiz' kidnapping had not been publicized. He was released in the past few hours along with his colleagues, Jose Maria Romero and Gustavo Castro Caicedo.

According to Matiz, during the forced "kidnap-meeting" with National Cadre Coordination Board and some members of the M-19 high command, the guerrillas announced that Evert Bustamante, who escaped last year from La Picota jail, is a member of the high command "and is present."

Matiz added that the leaders of the group described as "fake" the M-19 communiques claiming the organization was holding Bitterman, an adviser of the Summer Institute of Linguistic who was kidnapped on 19 January in northern Bogota.

According to Matiz, the group reiterated that it will not accept the amnesty offered by the government because it is not total. The M-19 also confirmed the presidential candidacy of Jaime Bateman Cayo, the group's top leader, and announced that the group hopes to inaugurate the 1900 football World Cup tournament.

Matiz said he does not know where he was taken for the meeting along with his colleagues. He added that the group gave them a communique announcing that there is no division within the M-19 and pointing to guerrilla priest Camilo Torres as an example for revolutionary struggle. Today is the 15th anniversary of Torres' death.

Execution Threat

PA160236 Paris AFP in Spanish 0210 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Bogota, 15 Feb (AFP)--The nationalist 19 April Movement (M-19) reiterated here tonight its threat to "execute" American Chester Allen Bitterman if the Summer Institute of Linguistcs (ILV) does not leave Colombia by next Thursday.

The guerrilla group, through its dissident wing called the National Cadre Coordination Board, which seems to be more radical than the faction led by theorist Jaime Bateman Cayo, reiterated tonight that it has been holding Bitterman since 19 January.

The M-19 delivered to the Todelar Radio Network an open letter addressed to the Baptist Church and Father Rafael Garcia, who had requested that Bitterman's life be spared.

The same letter says that they will not be obliged. The M-19 also delivered a cassette reiterating its threat and also containing a recording of Bitterman's voice.

The kidnap victim says that he is in very good health, that he is not having any problems except for a gall bladder attack a few days ago, that he is being given good food and that he is being well taken care of.

He sends greetings to his wife Brenda and his two young daughters whom he calls "little ones" and he ends with an "until then," after noting that he has held long talks with his kidnappers on ideological matters.

An M-19 guerrilla in turn contends that if the ILV has not left Colombia by 1800 (2300 GMT) on 19 February 1981 "we will take it as a challenge."

He also holds that, in that case, Bitterman will be executed and he closes with the slogan "to win or die."

'Dissident' Group's Denial

PA160059 Paris AFP in Spanish 0009 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Bogota, 15 Feb (AFP)--A dissident wing of the nationalist 19 April Movement, M-19, the so-called National Cadre Coordination Board, today denied having Chester Allen Bitterman, a U.S. official of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, ILV.

The subversive group, which yesterday kidnapped journalists Gustavo Castro Caicedo and Pepe Romero, released them today after telling the newsmen that they are not holding Bitterman, for whose release it has been demanded that the ILV leave the country by 19 February at the latest.

According to reports, Castro Caicedo was kidnapped yesterday as he was leaving the liberal daily EL TIEMPO, in west Bogota, and taken to a place he could not describe where, together with Pepe Romero, he was told that the M-19 is not holding Bitterman.

Bitterman was kidnapped in Bogota on 19 January as he was leaving the ILV, a U.S. directed organization that works among the Indians of this country. Immediately thereafter, a phone call was made making the dissident wing of the M-19, the National Coordination Cadre Board, responsible for the action.

This splinter group of the M-19 apparently is more radical than the original, which is under the leadership of ideologist Jaime Bateman Cayo and Dr Carlos Toledo Plata.

Some days ago Bateman said in illegal M-19 communiques that the M-19 is not holding Bitterman and even accused the Coordination Board of the deed. Now this wing of the subversive movement has also denied holding Bitterman.

The situation has resulted in a big question as to who has Bitterman, especially when there are only 4 days left before the deadline given by the kidnappers expires. The kidnappers say they will "execute" Bitterman if the ILV does not withdraw from Colombia by 19 February.

Superior Command's Disavowal

PA170137 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0029 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Bogota, 16 Feb (EFE)--The Superior Command of the Colombian guerrilla group, 19 April Movement [M-19], warned today that it will not be held responsible for the action which is being planned by one of its dissident commands and which calls for the "executing" of American adviser Chester Allen Bitterman.

Alvaro Fayad, one of the top leaders of the guerrilla organization, insisted that the M-19 Superior Command has not participated, at any time, in the kidnapping of Bitterman, which took place on 12 January.

The dissident command, which calls itself the National Cadre Coordination Board, is holding Bitterman, a member of the Summer Institute of Linguistics [ILV], and threatens to execute him on Friday [as received].

Fayad told EFE that he disavows that dissident movement, presumably led by paramilitary groups recently connected to the Colombian Army.

Another member of the M-19 Superior Command, Jose Antonio Wolff, disclosed that the guerrilla organization is preparing spectacular actions, adding that his movement does not accept the amnesty proposed by the Colombian Government.

Fayad and Wolf are currently under arrest at the "La Picotai" state penitentiary in Bogota, where they are on trial, along with about 100 militants of the M-19, one of the largest activist groups of the country.

The M-19 dissident command, which just recently surfaced in the country, warned that it will spare Bitterman if the ILV leaves the country before 19 February.

Yesterday, Monday, they sent a ring belonging to Bitterman to his wife, Brenda, who, in turn, sent a communique to the country's media asking the guerrilla organization to have mercy and to respect his life.

The M-19 guerrillas who are in the state prison announced that they will take up the flag of guerrilla priest Camilo Torres for their future struggle.

Camilo Torres Restrepo, a militant of the National Liberation Army, a Castroite guerrilla organization, was killed during a clash with the army a long time ago in the northeastern mountains of the country.

The M-19 recently announced a clandestine conference in order to analyze the significance of the presidential nomination of their top chief, Jaime Bateman Cayo.

Defense Ministry Spokesman

PA161745 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1652 GMT 16 Feb 81

[By Francisco Tulande]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 16 Feb (LATIN)--The whereabouts of kidnapped U.S. linguist Chester Allen Bitterman continued to be a mystery for the Colombian authorities with the deadline set by the captors for his execution if their demands are not met only 3 days away.

Days ago a rift within the M-19 was mentioned in Bogota because the guerrilla communique referring to the kidnapping of the U.S. linguist were signed by a "National Cadre Coordination Board" of the M-19.

The guerrillas who kidnapped newsmen on Saturday said that "there are no splits" within the group and that the bulletins attributed to the M-19 in the Bitterman case were drafted by the military counterintelligence service.

A spokesman for the Defense Ministry told LATIN that "the armed forces dismiss the importance of this type of charge" and maintained that it is customary for the M-19 to stage spectacular actions and later accuse government organizations and officials in order to "prove a reaction."

The spokesman added that the state security organizations and military and police forces are continuing the search for the kidnapped U.S. linguist.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR SAYS EMBASSY INCIDENT CIA MANEUVER

PA140015 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Interview with Fernando Flores, Cuban ambassador to Ecuador, by unidentified station reporter, in Quito on 13 February--recorded]

[Text] [Flores] I can assure you, that in this case as in other cases, our government will act to safeguard the security of the Ecuadorean diplomats. This is just another imperialist maneuver by the CIA to harm the Cuban revolution. In this instance, the CIA is trying to harm the relations between Cuba and Ecuador. Everyone knows that we have opened the doors of our country so that all those who want to leave can do so.

On previous occasions, we have protested the pompous behavior of Peru and Venezuela which promote attacks by criminals against the embassies for propaganda purposes. In this case it is logical to say that the Ecuadorean Government has nothing to do with the incident.

[Question] Ambassador Flores, is the Cuban Government willing to accept the demands of this dissident group?

[Answer] I cannot tell you. I can only say that our government is carefully analyzing the situation in order to reach a solution.

[Question] Is there a bilateral negotiation going on between Cuba and Ecuador?

[Answer] We are in contact with the Ecuadorean Government to give the best solution to the problem.

[Question] How would you identify this group politically?

[Answer] I would simply say these are persons acting as instruments of enemies of the Cuban revolution. Mr Reagan's administration has now become the cowboy of this continent. He wants to scare the continent, but we merely are not afraid of Reagan or anyone else. During these 22 years of revolution we have learned not to be afraid of anyone. We shall continue our revolutionary internationalist process with greater intensity than ever.

[Question] Would you reassert that the Cuban Government will safeguard the integrity and safety of our representative in Cuba?

[Answer] This is absolutely so.

[Question] Will the Cuban Government respect the decision of this group of citizens who want to leave the country?

[Answer] We respect the wish of Cubans who voluntarily want to leave Cuba and do so peacefully.

ROLDOS ABOLISHES EMERGENCY DECREE OF 28 JANUARY

PA140321 Paris AFP in Spanish 0258 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Quito, 13 Feb (AFP)--Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos tonight abolished the emergency decree he issued on 28 January in connection with the conflict with Peru.

By executive (?decree), he abolished six of [word indistinct] attributes, only maintaining one in which he is granted the right to declare "national territory a security zone." In this manner, the government expects to bring the situation back to normal, as it was before the emergency, which resulted from the warlike confrontation that began on 28 January.

INFORMATION SECRETARY DISCUSSES BORDER ISSUE

PA160418 Paris AFP in Spanish 2149 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Quito, 15 Feb (AFP)--Augusto Alvarado, secretary general of public information, stated today that the Ecuadorean Government has welcomed the offer from Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry to maintain a statesmanlike language in the declarations made by the authorities.

Alvarado was referring to a statement made by the Peruvian president advising Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos not to use the language of agitators but that of statesmen. The Ecuadorean official said that Belaunde's offer means that "he has decided that from now on he will ensure that the news issued by his government is in line with the true situation. In the past few weeks, he frequently strayed from the true situation."

To get to the bottom of the problem, Alvarado said, "it is good to remember that the incidents took place in an area where not even the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, to which Peru is having recourse, mentions the existence of any boundaries." The protocol, he added, talks about a "divortium aquarum" between the Sandiago and Zamora Rivers.

Alvarado noted that the Condor Mountain Range separates the Zamora River from the Cenepa River, " a river which has been known since 1947 when the U.S. Air Force, on a request from the interested parties and the governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States, did an air photometric study."

Alvarado noted: "It can be seen that Peru cannot, on the basis of its own decision and of the 1945 award--which was overturned by the 1947 finding--validate a line that is contrary to a geographic fact.

According to the Ecuadorean official, "neither the arbiter, nor Peru believed then that the line [words indistinct] the Condor Mountain Range, so much so that Peru rejected the idea in view of the fact that Ecuador believed in good faith that the Condor Mountain Range and the Zamora-Santiago divortium aquarum coincided."

I remember that Peru referred to that mountain range noting that "any effort to introduce a geographic accident that is not mentioned in the Rio de Janeiro Protocol--something that is not the equivalent of the protocol and that therefore cannot be a substitution for the protocol--as a legal instrument for the border, would go against the spirit and the letter of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol.

Alvarado concluded by stating that in his ruling, the arbiter said that the border should be marked by the Zamora-Santiago divortium aquarum "regardless of whether or not it falls on the Condor Mountain Range."

MINISTER DENIES ALLEGED CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

PA142027 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1857 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Quito, 14 Feb (EFE)--Ecuadorean Defense Minister Gen Marco Subia today emphatically denied that any soldier from his country had violated the cease-fire agreed on in the conflict with Peru and that has been force since 2 February.

Subia was referring to a statement by Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella to the effect that "on Wednesday night there was firing at Post No. 3 in the Condor Range, but the incident was of no significance." A Defense Ministry communique stated: "Since, the day and hour the cease-fire was established, no Ecuadorean military personnel on the border have committed any act that violates the agreement."

The "strict" observance of the cease-fire, he added, has been confirmed by the military observers of the mediating countries who have flown over the southeastern region. Based on reports received so far, the ministry also denied that other incidents had taken place at different border units.

BOLIVIAN ENVOY ACCEPTED, GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED

PY161847 Paris AFP in Spanish 1807 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] La Paz, 16 Feb (AFP)--By accrediting the new Bolivian ambassador to Lima, Jorge Escobari Cusicanqui, the Peruvian Government today resumed normal relations with the Bolivian Government. The information was released by the Bolivian Foreign Ministry.

More on Peru-Bolivia Relations

PY162200 Paris AFP in Spanish 2117 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 16 Feb (AFP)--It has been reported here that diplomatic relations between Peru and Bolivia were normalized today when Fernando Belaunde's government accepted Jorge Escobari Cusicanqui as the new Bolivian ambassador to Lima. In a letter sent by the Peruvian Foreign Ministry, which was handed to the Bolivian Government by Ambassador Jorge del Campo, Peru has approved the new Bolivian ambassador accredited to Lima.

A communique released by the Foreign Ministry indicates that the Peruvian ambassador to Bolivia, Jorge del Campo, visited the foreign minister, Gen Javier Cerruto, with whom he had a friendly chat and discussed various common matters pertaining to the two countries. Thus, the communique indicates, relations between Peru and Bolivia will now continue normally after a 7-month interruption caused by the military coup headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

The renewal of relations between the Lima and La Paz governemnts has broken the blockade that was set up by the other member countries of the Andean Pact. These countries suspended their links with Garcia Meza's regime in view of the interruption of the country's democratic process.

With the renewal of relations between Peru and Bolivia, Garcia Meza's government has achieved a larger international recognition and the possibility of returning to the Andean Pact. On renewing diplomatic links with the neighboring country, the Bolivian Government has been able to overcome one of the major obstacles in its foreign policy: that of gaining allies in the Andean Pact in order to afterward aspire to the recognition by the U.S. Government of Ronald Reagan.

BELAUNDE SAYS ECUADOR NOT 'AMAZON COUNTRY'

PY170124 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1628 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Lima, 15 Feb (LATIN)--President Fernando Belaunde Terry last night said that Ecuador is not an "Amazon country," and that Peru can allow Ecuador to use Peruvian rivers in the Amazon as a feasible solution to Ecuadorean navigation needs in accordance with the Rio de Janeiro Protocol by which the borders between the two countries were defined in 1942.

Belaunde opened the possibility of negotiations 2 weeks after an armed confrontation between Peruvian and Ecuadorean forces in the Amazon El Condor Mountain Range took place after mutual accusations of territorial violations. The confrontation resulted in casualties on both sides.

He added: "If they do not use reason (during the negotiations) we will just have to close our borders and forget we have that neighbor (Ecuador) until they forget their unjustified claims."

Belaunde said that Peru does not deny that Ecuador has tributaries of the Amazon River, "but this does not give Ecuador the right to believe that it has boundaries with the Amazon or Maranon Rivers; therefore, we will not allow their treacherous penetration of our territory based on their belief that they are an Amazon country."

Peru and Ecuador had a 10-day armed conflict in 1941, and a year later--with Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States acting as guarantors--they signed the Rio de Janeiro Protocol defining the border and granting Peruvian sovereignty over the Amazon River.

"The protocol is a closed subject, and our neighbor should accept it with realism and negotiate free navigation with us," said Belaunde in the Amazon province of Yurimaguas, where he inaugurated a river port last night.

"It does not seem either desirable or feasible to me. I believe that this must be solved by the guarantors (of the protocol)," said the president about the possibility of a meeting with his Ecuadorean counterpart Jaime Roldos to discuss the border problem in general at the presidential level.

Belaunde accused his Ecuadorean counterpart of "sowing hate" in his country against Peruvians. He said that Peru wants to see 8 million lives in Ecuador, "not 8 million crosses as advocated by the Ecuadorean president." Roldos said 2 days ago the Ecuador believes in the slogan "to win or die" for its claim to have sovereign access to the Amazon. He said that in his country people have accepted the slogan that "here there are 8 million crosses and not 8 million cowards."

Belaunde said that the Ecuadorean people are protesting because they have been misled, but that when they learn the truth about the border limits they will have "a different attitude."

The president then visited the northern province of Piura, east of Yurimaguas. He compared the persecution suffered by Peruvians in Ecuador "to the persecution carried out by Hitler against Jews during the Second World War." The president told the Piura press: "I share the idea that what is being carried out in the neighboring country (Ecuador) is similar to the persecution by Hitler, and that this was the beginning of the end for the dictator. History has condemned him for this."

Belaunde--in answer to a question--reiterated that leaders must have a sense of responsibility and that when a leader speaks "he does not have to act with bravado." The president refused to comment on the harsh comments made against Peru and himself by his counterpart Roldos during several speeches in Ecuador.

Peru and Ecuador have 1,600 kilometers of border, and there still remain 78 kilometers to be marked on the El Condor Mountain Range. The president said: "Modern techniques help in setting up markers in inhospitable places, but if the markers have not been placed in the El Condor Mountain Range, it is because of the obstructionist policies of Ecuador."

Regarding river traffic in the Amazon, Belaunde said that ships with Colombian, Brazilian and English flags sail on Peruvian rivers. He added: "Our ships also sail on Brazilian rivers; therefore, our neighbor to the northeast should convince itself that the Rio de Janeiro Protocol is a closed subject."

MINISTER REPORTS 'MINOR INCIDENT' WITH ECUADOR

PY132142 Paris AFP in Spanish 2115 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 13 Feb (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella said here today that a minor incident has taken place on the El Condor Mountain Range border where 10 days ago Peruvian troops confronted Ecuadorean troops.

Industry Minister Roberto Rotondo said that since the border incident took place Peruvian-Ecuadorean trade has stopped, and that because of this the Andean group has suffered a serious blow.

Arias Stella last night said that on Wednesday there were shots fires against Observation Post No 3 in the El Condor Mountain Range, but that it was not a very serious incident. He noted that the perpetrators of the attack were undoubtedly marauding Ecuadorean soldiers who were expelled from the three posts they had invaded, and that they were looking for food. He said that the incident has been reported to the guarantor countries.

The minister publicly expressed his appreciation to Brazil, the United States, Chile and Argentina for fully assuming their responsibilities as soon as Peru called on them, adding that he is hopeful that the peace that has been reestablished on the border will endure. He then reiterated that Peru was not an invader because once its forces recovered the three border observation posts they never crossed the border, although there was nothing to stop them.

Moreover, the minister stated Peru's firm position that, in accordance with the border treaty, Ecuador should keep the eastern watershed of the El Condor Mountain Range and Peru the western side, which his country will never relinquish.

He also said that his government continues to implement the necessary measures to evacuate Peruvians living in Ecuador due to the hostility they are suffering. He said, however, that he believes that the Ecuadorean Government is now taking measures to prevent these hostilities, since they are creating concern among the population.

The minister spoke during the inauguration of the first convention of lawyers of the official party, Popular Action (AP), during which he gave details of the recent conflict.

The industry minister said that Peruvian-Ecuadorean trade has stopped since the incidents began on 28 January 1981. Rotondo explained that the border is closed and that Ecuador is currently not getting the cement its needs from Peru. The minister said in conclusion that the Andean Pact has undoubtedly suffered a serious blow; therefore, Ecuadorean officials should ponder before taking actions which are not well thought out.

GUARANTORS REPORT NO INCIDENTS ON DISPUTED BORDER

PY141452 Paris AFP in Spanish 0125 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Brasilia, 13 Feb (AFP)--Representatives of the four guarantor countries of the 1942 peace protocol released an official note here today stating that there has been no incident on the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border since 2 February when the two countries agreed to a cease-fire.

The note was released at the end of a meeting held here this afternoon by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States, the guarantor countries of the January 1942 peace protocol between Peru and Ecuador, which marked the end of war between the two countries over possession of 230,000 square km of territory in the Amazon region.

The meeting studied reports by the military observers from the four guarantor countries who are in the border region between the two countries to see that the agreement is respected.

According to the official note, the representatives from Argentina, Brazil, Chile and United States have satisfactorily verified that the cease-fire agreement has been respected by Peru and Ecuador and that no incident has taken place since the date of agreement.

Peruvian and Ecuadorean military troops clashed in the El Condor Mountain Range between 28 January and 2 February, when both countries agreed to a cease-fire.

PRI DENIES PROVIDING SUPPORT TO SALVADORAN REBELS

PA151837 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1712 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Feb (EFE)--The Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) which is in power in Mexico, is not giving material support to the Salvadoran rebels, PRI President Gustavo Carvajal Moreno said today. The PRI leader thus refuted a U.S. news agency report that the Mexican political party was giving material support to the Salvadoran insurgents. Carvajal Moreno described the report as "totally false." Carvajal said the PRI and the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPAL), which he also heads, would like solutions to the Salvadoran problem to be based on the principles of self-determination and nonintervention. The PRI leader said the PRI headquarters in this city is visited by "many political groups" from all countries, not just from Latin America, but also from Africa, Europe and Asia, in search of moral support and solidarity. Carvajal Moreno added that COPPAL has already expressed the need for the fratricidal struggle in El Salvador to be brought to an end. It has stated that the parties in conflict should reach an agreement without any outside intervention, through the paths of dialogue instead of through confrontation. He explained that the report about the PRI giving material support to the Salvadorans could have been "misinformation" given to the media by persons in the U.S. State Department. He added that "perhaps they themselves (the U.S. people) may be deceived because they have so many different sources of information." It is "impossible," Carvajal Moreno said, for the PRI to give armed support to the Salvadoran rebels. He added that on behalf of COPPAL, he has talked with all the factions in El Salvador, as well as with groups from the United States, Europe and Asia.

Government Official Denial

PA161205 Paris AFP in Spanish 0155 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Pachuca, Mexico, 15 Feb (AFP)--Javier Garcia Paniagua, Mexican secretary of agrarian reform, denied today that Mexico is providing material support to guerrillas in other countries. Addressing a public ceremony, the secretary rejected U.S. press reports that the Mexican Government party is providing such aid to the Salvadoran opposition forces. A similar denial had been made earlier by Gustavo Carvajal, chairman of the PRI. Garcia Paniagua stated that his country just "voices its natural sympathies toward nations struggling against dictatorial regimes." Last year Mexico withdrew its ambassador to El Salvador and since then a possible break in diplomatic relations between the two countries has been the topic of speculation.

PEMEX SAYS BAD WEATHER MAY AFFECT OIL EXPORTS

PA142146 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1910 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Feb (LATIN)--Mexico today warned of the possible suspension of petroleum exports as a result of the bad weather in the ports of the Gulf of Mexico. A Pemex communique indicated that the serious weather conditions in the gulf threaten to interrupt crude production not only in the area of the Bay of Campeche but also in the states of Chiapas and Tabasco. "This would lead to the suspension of exports, with all the subsequent consequences," the bulletin stated. Northern winds on Wednesday forced the closing of the port of Pajaritos to shipping. This automatically forced the shutting down of the wells in the Bay of CAmpeche. As a result of this storm, 2 million barrels were not produced. The port was reopened yesterday at noon, Pemex reported.

Mexico is producing about 2.4 million barrels a day, 53 percent of which is exported. Pemex announced early this week plans to increase the storage capacity from almost 7 million barrels to about 15 million. A Pemex spokesman said the measure aims to reduce the effects of bad weather in the production zone where the shipping ports are also located. He indicated taht with the new reserve tanks that will be installed in the port of Pajaritos, which is the main port for exporting petroleum, the exports will be maintained at normal levels even when there is bad weather. According to Pemex estimates, the country lost $36 million in crude exports in the first week of this month due to the storms in the Gulf of Mexico.

BELIZE

PARTY URGES PRIORITY TO UK-GUATEMALAN ACCORD

PA132240 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The United Democratic Party, a Belizean opposition party, has asked the UK administration to settle the dispute with Guatemala peaceably before the issue of Belize's independence is brought up. No (?nation), the Belizean party stresses, consciously takes actions to endanger its security. Belize should not be an exception. Belize would be risking its security unnecessarily if it goes ahead with independence before Great Britain has settled the dispute with Guatemala. Belize should not do it or be forced to do it, the Belizean party contended.

The United Democratic Party also asked the British Government to give the Belizean people the opportunity to air their views on the independence issue in a referendum impartially organized and supervised.

COSTA RICA

VISAS TO CUBAN VISITORS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED

PA140423 Paris AFP in Spanish 1534 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Excerpts] San Jose, 13 Feb (AFP)--Visas to Cubans wanting to travel to Costa Rica have been temporarily suspended effective this week, the immigration authorities have reported.

Eduardo Retana, the chief of the immigration office, told the press that the step was taken because of the many requests being made to the Costa Rican Consulate in Havana and the immigration office in San Jose.

Some 2,600 Cubans have come to this country in the past 4 months, the minister of security has revealed. Of these, some 1,500 will remain in this country and the rest will leave.

Carazo Orders Investigation

PA151231 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpt] President Carazo has ordered an investigation into alleged problems with visas granted to Cubans. President Rodrigo Carazo Odio has decided to suspend the granting of limited visas because a scandal has been reported while it is possible that some Cubans have left for other countries without papers.

The president told the press he will act with the full weight of law and that the guilty parties will have to leave public office.

CONTROVERSY OVER RADIO STATION CONTINUES

Carazo Asks for Investigation

PA140421 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] On a request from President Rodrigo Carazo, there will be an investigation to determine if the crime prevention unit or the Judicial Investigation Organization have tortured a Radio Noticias del Continente guard.

Fournier Facio, defense attorney of Mr Quesada, the Radio Noticias del Continente guard, has sent a note to President Carazo stating that his client was beaten by the authorities.

Station Requests Support

PA140259 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Communique from the personnel of Radio Noticias del Continente]

[Text] In light of the threat hanging over Radio Noticias del Continente, which may unjustly endure the temporary cancellation of its frequency, which would be a grave violation of the freedoms of press, information, enterprise and labor, the personnel of this radio station address its listeners of Latin America and the world, asking them to send telegrams of support for our daily work.

Telegrams should be addressed to the president of Costa Rica, Rodrigo Carazo Odio, Presidential House, San Jose, Costa Rica, with a copy to our radio station.

Let us all fight together so that this alternate voice of independent, objective and truthful journalism will not be silenced.

This has been a communique from the personnel of Radio Noticias del Continente.

EL SALVADOR

GARCIA SAYS NIGHTLY CURFEW REDUCED TO 8 HOURS

PA170259 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0236 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Feb (LATIN)--As of tomorrow, the government will reduce the nightly curfew to only 8 hours in order to allow normal civilian activities in the country to be carried out, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense minister, has reported.

Garcia said that the government plans to gradually shorten the duration of the restriction as violence in the country becomes more controlled.

The curfew will now be in effect from 2100 through 0500 the following day.

The measure was established on 13 January from 1900 to 0500 as a result of the increased violence from guerrilla activity. Last week, the curfew was reduced by 1 hour.

According to information given by the Archbishopric of San Salvador, 170 civilians have been killed for violating the curfew since it was first established by the military.

LEONEL GOMEZ STATEMENT AGAINST GOVERNMENT 'LIE'

PA140149 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 12 Feb 81 p 3

[Excerpt] Jose Napoleon Duarte yesterday reported the antipatriotic activity of Leonel Gomez, who was fired from the post he held at the Salvadoran Agrarian Reform Institute, where, without having the necessary background, he had been able to achieve a position he did not deserve. Now, believing himself lost, he has gone to Mexico and the United States, where he has even said that the government of this country has stolen $40 million, which is, as you can understand, a lie which can only be repeated by those who do not love their country.

U.S. PRAISED FOR STANCE ON MARXIST INTERVENTION

PA140034 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1142 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] In recent weeks international commentators have written profusely on a priority topic on the international political scene. We are talking about the frank and open way in which the U.S. State Department has reported on the Soviet Union's intervention in the domestic affairs of other states, particularly in the Caribbean, specifically through Cuba in El Salvador. In fact, reports coming from Washington leave no shadow of a doubt as to Cuba's mass involvement in the current process of political violence in El Salvador.

The matter was no secret but, in a [word indistinct] honest tone on the part of the U.S. State Department, it has taken on great international importance for the future of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States in the Caribbean area and in Central America. This is of foremost importance to Salvadorans because Central America has become, in a manner of speaking, a disputed area for worldwide political hegemony and this situation is not a good prospect for the current generation or future generations depending on the final attitude assumed by the two worldpowers in this matter.

For now, it is fitting to say that the Salvadoran revolutionary government has clearly stated its position toward the Soviet Union and Cuba and toward any other country that might want to impose a life style on us that we don't want, by force, by sending in many weapons and by training guerrillas. Since the Salvadoran Government is not even remotely interested in meddling in Cuba's internal affairs, for instance, we have a right to protest Havana's brazen intervention in our domestic policy. Neither the Salvadoran people nor their revolutionary government will accept any intervention from wherever it may come.

Of course, this jargon is far from being understood or admitted by the exporters of Marxist revolutionary patterns. But it is good for the world to know that, since a peaceful revolutionary process has started in El Salvador which wants to establish a just system with socioeconomic changes directed at ending the vestiges of rightwing dictatorships, we do expect and accept cooperation and assistance which do not curtail our sovereignty and which will permit us to work and to develop in peace within a political climate that will make the principles of representative democracy operative and that will not be in the style of single parties, revolutions with bloodshed and fire and the total loss of all freedom. It must also be made clear that the democratic principles which El Salvador wants don't mean and shouldn't mean returning to the past, a past which is a dramatic historic burden on the nation which now has a workable development alternative if its right to choose the political regime that best suits all Salvadorans, and not just minority extreme leftwing or extreme rightwing sectors, is respected.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES 'ANOTHER VIETNAM' PROPAGANDA

PA131427 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 12 Feb 81 p 8, 11

[Sidney Mazzini commentary: "Why Another Vietnam in El Salvador?"]

[Excerpts] Just as she did in Nicaragua in support of Sandinism, well-known newswoman Karen de Young from the Washington POST is now aiming her destabilizing salvos against our republic. Newswoman de Young is again harping on the same subject: "El Salvador, Another Vietnam?"

To mention Vietnam is to recall a period of U.S. history which must be overcome by the Reagan administration. This war is being turned into a myth or a ghost to frighten the weak in spirit thereby creating the so-called Vietnam war trauma. This trauma is now being used as a paralyzing weapon, and as a propaganda machine to inhibit wills and prevent any economic or military aid from the United States, just because of the fear of "another Vietnam."

The truth is that U.S. aid is for the legitimate defense of sovereignty, to which a nation and its people have a right, against the ruthless aggression of Soviet expansionism, which is on the increase throughout the world. No one can close his eyes to this.

Practice and experience has shown that a lethal weapon (propaganda) has yielded great results in the following countries: Vietnam itself where it neutralized the will of the U.S. troops stationed in that area to fight and win; Angola, where it prevented the giving of military aid to the Portuguese Army saying that "another Vietnam" could emerge and allowed the military occupation by thousands of Cuban mercenaries, who were supported by the Soviet Union with all kinds of weapons and ammunition, while no one said anything; in 1979 in the Nicaraguan case, where this propaganda weapon was used in the OAS, claiming that "another Vietnam" could occur in Central America, with predictable results: the overthrow of an anticommunist regime and the substitution of a dictatorial Marixst-Leninist regime.

Now the same pattern is being used in El Salvador, the same type of psychological warfare with the fear of "another Vietnam," together with other variants which are unfavorable for El Salvador. Thank God for the support by the United States, Venezuela and other friendly countries, which understand the existing situation. May this be the end of the so-called irreversible "domino theory" so that El Salvador, our small but great country, can save Central America and all of America from the international communism already at our doors.

El Salvador, with its professional army will be the bomb of Soviet hegemonism in America.

LEFTISTS REPORTEDLY DISTRESSED OVER REAGAN POLICY

PA150427 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1741 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Salvadoran leftist movement leaders living in Mexico who asked not to be named were distressed about the news concerning the direction that the Reagan administration is taking in its relations with Central America and especially with El Salvador. The hard blows struck by the Salvadoran Army against the guerrillas, the seizure of tons of weapons and the recent international setbacks experienced by the leftists may influence the political-military solution of the Salvadoran problem in the coming months.

The news that a U.S. committee of State Department officials will probably begin working this week has made an impact on these sectors. The committee will visit the capitals of friendly nations and allies in Western Europe to explain the situation in El Salvador and in other Central American nations and why the United States is supporting the Salvadoran revolutionary governing junta.

The United States will show documentary evidence and picture of Soviet and Cuban support for the leftwing guerrillas and also explain the danger posed to the United States by the insurrection in El Salvador. The protest demonstrations staged in several nations against U.S. support and U.S. moves will thus be countered.

State Department spokesman William Dyess explained the reasons for the U.S. information campaign. Fore several months the Soviets have carried out a noisy worldwide campaign against U.S. assistance to the Salvadoran Government. The Soviet campaign has been intensified in the last few weeks.

SHAFICK HANDAL URGES GOOD RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA131529 Paris AFP in English 2320 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] San Jose, 12 Feb (AFP)--According to a report issued here today by the INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY, (AIP), which has links to the opposition in El Salvador, Shafick Handal, commander in chief of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), has "flatly rejected" the New York TIMES report about the socialist countries allegedly giving military aid to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

In noting that the accusations of the New York TIMES are "part of the increased interventionist efforts of the United States in El Salvador," Shafick Handal stated his confidence in a rebel victory and his desire to maintain friendly relations with the U.S. people.

Shafick Handal said that the 6 February newspaper article, according to which "documents" allegedly seized from Salvadoran guerrillas and belonging to Shafick Handal himself "proved that there was military aid from Vietnam, Ethiopia, the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Hungary," is a lie.

The guerrilla commander said that the New York TIMES report is in line with the "U.S. efforts to justify the increasing amounts of weapons, supplies personnel and being sent to the Salvadoran military junta and to prepare for an eventual military aggression against Central America."

The leader of the Salvadoran Communist Party, which is part of the FMLN, noted during his interview with AIP that "the United States must explain how its intelligence services and the State Department obtained the documents captured from the guerrillas."

"The tale woven by the New York TIMES is incredible," Handal said noting that a situation such as the one reported by the New York paper is "practically impossible."

In his statements to AIP, Shafick Handal says that the document published in the United States "was surely written in that country, since there is no evidence that it is authentic." Besides, the rebel commander asks, how come the documents were published first in New York and not in El Salvador? And why "was it the State Department, and not the military-Christian Democratic junta, claimed responsibility for its publication?"

According to Shafick Handal, this is additional evidence of "the undisguisable way the U.S. Government is intervening in the internal affairs of El Salvador on the side of the worst cause, in favor of the killers, the torturers and of those who corrupt the people."

Shafick Handal said that the U.S. Government "apparently is dedicating itself to poisoning its future relations with El Salvador." Handal stated he is "certain of the victory of the rebel forces." Shafick Handal reminded the U.S. rulers: Geographically, we will continue to be neighbors and therefore, we must think about our future relations.

Shafick Handal concluded by stating: As far as we are concerned, we do not want these future relations with the United States to be hostile. We feel great appreciation for the U.S. people, many of our fellow countrymen live and work among them, Shafick Handal stated.

ARMY SEARCHES TURN UP GUERRILLAS, MATERIEL

Chalatenango Search

PA142214 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 13 Feb 81 p 3

[Excerpts] An intense search for guerrilla redoubts in the hilly region of Chalatenango Department has been initiated by the army with the support of the Salvadoran Air Force, Defense Ministry spokesmen have reported. As a result, they added, heavy fighting has occurred and many extremists have died. The number of dead extremists was not specified.

Strict control is being exercised in the city of Chalatenango and no major incidents have occurred since 10 January. In cantons in the area, it was reported, extremists who were watching army movements have been arrested. They have all been taken to the capital to be investigated and then arraigned.

Archbishopric Property Raid

PA170310 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2355 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Feb (LATIN)--The armed forces today raided a house that belongs to the Archbishopric of San Salvador in which it found arms, ammunitions and incendiary bombs, it was officially reported.

A military source said that the house was used as a place for spiritual mediation by religious people and laics and that it is located in a suburb of Mejicanos, 3 km north of San Salvador.

The arms were removed from the property by members of the army's 1st Infantry Brigade. The quantity was not revealed.

So far this afternoon, the archibishopric of which Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas is in charge has said nothing. Monsignor Rivera y Damas is the apostolic administrator of the Archdiocesis of San Salvador.

TERRORISTS EXACTING 'WAR TAX' FROM BUSINESSES

PA142220 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Feb 81 pp 4, 25

[Excerpts] Well-known families of industrialists, merchants and professionals in Santa Ana have decided to leave the country due to the constant threat by unscrupulous individuals who through anonymous notes or telephone calls are exacting "war taxes."

The anonymous notes or calls threaten entire families with death or with the total destruction of their businesses.

Meanwhile, the security corps called on all the interested parties again yesterday to make discreet reports on the actions of the terrorists who are taking advantage of the current situation to collect what they call a war tax.

It has been reported that the same thing is occurring in other townships such as Santo Tomas, San Salvador Department, where almost every day individuals go by businesses and houses collecting the so-called "war tax" and they have even issued lists of the area residents estimating how much of the tax they can pay.

The refusal of cattle rancher Humberto Villege Sandoval, 43, to pay the war tax led to his violent death.

REPORTAGE ON GUERRILLA, ARMY COMBAT ACTIONS

General Power Outage in East

PA140205 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 12 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] San Miguel, 12 Feb--Another general power outage in the east was caused by another dynamite attack at 0257. In this way, San Miguel returned to its situation of the previous days and nights.

The preliminary reports obtained this morning state that one of the large towers that holds up high tension cables toppled as a result of an explosion caused by a powerful charge of dynamite, causing an immediate power outage when short circuits and a break in cables occurred. The source said that it had received reports that the tower was located between the place known as "El Delirio" in San Miguel Department and Concepcion Batres, in Usulutan Department, on the coastal highway.

It was also said that it had been known that the area affected is larger than the previous one, since it includes a part of Usulutan, Morazan and La Union Departments.

For the time being, it was said that San Miguel, which was just beginning to recover from a recent outage, has returned to a disastrous situation and the citizen fear that the situation might be worse this time.

Meanwhile, reports were received from La Union indicating that power also went off there at the same time. It is not known if this outage was caused by the same attack at El Delirio-Concepcion Batres or if it was the result of another simultaneous explosion at the place known as "Piedra Hacha," which directly affects La Union and Morazan.

It was added that the citizens of Usulutan had not been affected, but a part of the department was affected.

This morning, there was confusion regarding this new and serious problem, which affects the eastern part of the country, which has already been punished a lot, its residents say, by acts of violence. Meanwhile, the central offices of the Lempa River Hydroelectrical Commission and the electrical light company said they were waiting for concrete reports on what had happened, and they gave assurances that service could be restored in 2 days, which will be days of anguish for the east.

Guerrilla Attacks

PA140446 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador--Military sources reported today that there have been new guerrilla attacks against rural towns and that there has been an undetermined number of civilian casualties as a result of clashes between insurgents and army troops in the country's east.

The sources said that last night in the San Agustin area, approximately 98 km from this capital, the guerrillas attacked several towns and a refuge, which was housing many peasants who abandoned their homes because of the shootings that the insurgents provoke.

Antigovernment Actions

PA150425 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] The news agencies today reported that despite the efforts by the dictatorship's army to put an end to our actions, the armed people's actions, the army was not meeting with success in several parts of the country because our forces have inflicted major casualties on the dictatorship.

By the same token, dictatorial forces reported that they sustained casualties in Chalatenango Department. They also reported armed confrontations in Arcatao, Francisco Morazan, Las Vueltas, [name indistinct] and Ciudad Delgado, barely 5 km from San Salvador. The dictatorial forces also announced that we destroyed several enemy enclaves in Ciudad Delgado. They also admitted receiving the important blows struck by our militias barely 5 km away from San Salvador.

The dictatorial government estimated the losses caused by our armed actions in the past few days at over $1 million. It also admitted that our forces dynamited 11 bridges in several parts of the country. Some of the most important bridges blown up by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front forces include [words indistinct] in Chalatenango and El Delirio in San Miguel on the Francisco Sanchez eastern front.

The dictatorship also admitted that a power tower was blown up near La Laguna in Ocotal. It also reported that the departmental capitals in Usulutan, San Miguel and Morazan are still without power.

Dictatorial officials reported today that it will take at least 15 days to repair the power facilities sabotaged by our forces. By then we will have blown up many others.

Production has dropped 60 percent all over the national territory in the last 5 days as a result of the lack of power, the dictatorship itself has admitted.

Recent Battle Actions

PA160434 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] On [date indistinct] February, at 1100, our forces ambushed a truck carrying soldiers from Suchitoto to San Salvador. The enemy had six casualties; we had one wounded.

At 1300 today, in Calle Negra, our forces ambushed three trucks loaded with soldiers who were going from Perquin to Jocoaitique. There is no report on enemy casualties yet.

On 10 February, at 0700, two (?divisions) of the southeastern front of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front attacked the headquarters of paramilitary units near La Ceiba coffee mill, Usulutan Department. Our attack was launched with rifles and rockets. Approximately 20 enemy troops were killed and the others fled. After the attack, our forces set fire to the coffee mill, which is owned by a Salvadoran colonel. The mill was being used as quarters for the enemy. All the installations were completely destroyed.

Damaging Explosions

PA170422 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0040 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The losses caused by four explosive devices in several parts of San Salvador today have been estimated at several thousand dollars.

Official reports indicate that two devices went off in Soyapango which destroyed a large part of the mayor's office and the San Bartolo industrial section.

A supermarket was also totally wrecked and at least three nearby houses were seriously damaged as a result of another explosion in San Martin, 18 km east of here.

After a heavy shootout in Tonacatepeque, a powerful explosion damaged a downtown business establishment.

Meanwhile, residents in the south of Chalatenango Department, 72 km north of here, reported that they have been isolated for several weeks because guerrilla groups operating in the area cut off their telephone lines and destroyed two bridges.

Military authorities stated that an operation has been undertaken in Tejutla, north of Chalatenango, with the objective of "cleaning up" the guerrillas who have been operating in the area for several months.

RADIO VENCEREMOS SCORES LA PRENSA GRAFICA, REGIME

PA160348 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] LA PRENSA GRAFICA has published on its front page a picture showing members of the higher university council recently arrested by the dictatorship. On top of this picture, LA PRENSA GRAFICA has a headline that reads: Attacks on Businesses and Bombings.

The paper also has an ornamental border around the members of the higher university council in an effort to confuse the people by using propagandistic shuffling typical of fascism.

This is another aggression against the university. The dictatorship did not think it was enough [words indistinct] university autonomy and bring blood to the classrooms. it has assassinated many professors and [words indistinct]. Now, it has jailed the entire higher university council. This action has brought about world rejection and shows the contempt that the dictatorship feels for culture, education and the rights of our people.

[Words indistinct] from Sergeant Duarte against the university reminds us of a phrase delivered by one of the most notorious assassins of the dictatorship, Col Abdul Gutierrez, who once said: When I hear the word culture, I pull out my pistol.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON ISSUES OF CURRENT INTEREST

Economy, Guerrillas

PA152051 Paris AFP in Spanish 1844 GMT 15 Feb 81

[By Gonzalo Marroquin]

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Feb (AFP)--While Guatemala continues to be beset by violence, Gen Romeo Lucas, president of the republic, is putting his trust in the country's solid economy and in the social reforms that he has initiated to overcome the present crisis.

In an interview granted to AFP, Lucas explained that the country's financial situation is quite solid, despite the capital drain that occurred after the fall of Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua, which had a direct influence on private investment in Guatemala.

"For a while construction and investments in general came to a halt, but now there is greater confidence and the financial situation is not bad," the president said.

President Lucas then spoke of the social reforms that his government is implementing which, he said, range from a literacy campaign to land reform. However, he added that while these are being carried out, the struggle against "communist subversion" is not neglected.

The president said that in the area of land reform, "we have distributed over 22,000 land titles to peasants so far, which is equivalent to helping over 200,000 persons."

The Guatemalan president added that the present land reform program is being carried out with more preparation than those attempted by previous governments because "the aim is to truly help the peasant, not just give him land for him to lose it later."

Regarding the literacy campaign begun on 26 January, the president said that he has great faith in it and that he hopes the established goals will have been met by the time his term is completed.

According to the president, "the illiteracy problem is one of the most serious in Guatemala, but it is hoped that the plan that has been put into effect will reduce the illiteracy rate from 55 to 16 percent, bringing education and progress to a large sector of the Guatemalan population, primarily those sectors which have been most neglected to date."

Lucas said that if the expected results are achieved, between 1981 and 1984 over 2 million Guatemalans will have been taught to read and write, although this will require an investment of almost $95 million.

On another subject, the Guatemalan president analyzed the situation prevailing in the country, stating that "we are giving the guerrillas a good fight here, and we will not permit the country to fall into the hands of the communists."

The president said that "subversion has indeed increased in the past few weeks because the guerrillas seek to harm the country's economy, but generally speaking, the situation is under control."

Observers believe that the Guatemalan Government is seeking to change its image, both internally and abroad, because it has been accused on several occasions of violating human rights and of neglecting social reforms. Its present attitude is expected to achieve that objective.

Election Plans, Belize Issue

PA132303 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Report on statement by Guatemalan President Fernando Lucas Garcia on 11 Feburary; no place given--recorded passages enclosed quotation marks]

[Text] President Lucas today said that none of the government officials who have been cited as presidential candidates has his approval. The president added that he would be wrong to recommend any of the hopefuls because it is up to the political parties to choose them.

"You know that it is up to the parties to nominate condidates. It would be wrong for the president to say I want so-and-so to succeed me. I have to see which candidates are nominated. It may be my obligation to recommend that the parties choose the best candidate. If they need my help in the broad front, to coordinate things in such as way that a single candidate is chosen. [sentence as heard] What I want to say is that I have not picked anyone as of yet. I don't favor any official or secretary, as in the case of Jorge Garcia Granados, the secretary general of the Presidency. Nobody has the government's okay because I don't know who the people will vote for."

President Lucas stated that he guarantees that free elections will be held in 1982 and that Guatemalans will be able to vote for the candidate they want. "We want the elections to be as free as possible, for everyone to cast his ballot for the candidate of his choice."

Regarding the threats to people involved in the national literacy campaign, President Lucas said some people want to obstruct the project so they can continue to have the upper hand. "Of course, many people don't want the incumbant administration to make the Guatemalan people literate. To continue having the upper hand in some groups, they would like our people to remain illiterate but all good Guatemalans know that the fewer the illiterates, the more the country will progress. Therefore, I think the struggle being waged by my administration is good. The campaign workers are all working very well. It is true that some have received threats. They have not been able to determine who is threatening them because, unfortunately, the threats have been made over the telephone or anonymously. However, for the good of Guatemala, threats don't matter. All campaign workers have said that they are concerned but willing to work."

There is no formula for ending the problem of violence, the Guatemalan president said, noting that the government is as concerned as the people are about the growing wave of crimes. "The Guatemalan Government and people are (?concerned) about violence but this is not only happening here. It might be said that there is violence in all nations on earth, in some more than in others. So far, therefore, we have been trying to solve Guatemalan problems as other nations are doing but there is no formula for solving this problem. Furthermore, some nations are worse off than we are because, in addition to violence, their economic situation is worse than ours."

President Lucas said today that the Belize issue will probably have to be solved during his term. Previous administrations, he stated, have passed the buck without settling the situation.

He warned that Guatemala has been left alone fighting for what it is entitled to. "We inherited the dispute. Many previous administrations have passed the buck to succeeding administrations. In a way, the idea was to let them worry about it. And it just so happens that it will probably be up to my administration to solve this problem. We are still fighting for our rights over Belize but you can see that the circumstances have changed. You know better than I about the meeting held at the United Nations during which we found ourselves alone because even friends of ours, including the representatives of Central American governments, didn't vote for us but abstained. Our friends abstained."

President Lucas reported that the talks on Belize with English officials and Belizean delegates will continue tomorrow. But the said he could not foresee how the problem will conclude. "I could not foresee how this is going to end because they are making proposals and we continue to make demands. We will wait for the results and then we will be ready to report the results to the press."

DEPUTY NOTES ROLE OF CONGRESS IN ANY BELIZE ACCORD

PA132157 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Deputy Napoleon Alfaro, first secretary of the National Congress, has said that the commission which is carrying out negotiations with Great Britain on the dispute over Belize has to consider the need for consultations with the National Congress since a decision cannot be made to solve this dispute without bearing in mind a possible constitutional reform.

Regarding international reports to the effect that the problem of Belize might be solved since Guatemala is only demanding a 20-km strip in exchange for accepting Belize's independence, Napoleon Alfaro said that in order to accept this proposal, the Guatemalan constitution must inevitably be reformed. He indicated that the Guatemalan constitution clearly establishes the mechnism to be followed. He said that a constituent assembly made up of the National Congress and the State Council would have to approve such a reform which would establish that only a 20-km strip of Belize will be part of the Guatemalan territory.

OFFICIALS REFUTE TASS ON UNITS IN EL SALVADOR

PA140143 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 7 Feb 81 p 1, 8

[Text] The Guatemalan Government emphatically denied that it is preparing a large-scale invasion of El Salvador or that any Guatemalan Army units have participated in the hostilities in that country, as was irresponsible said by the Soviet TASS news agency.

Both the foreign minister, as well as the presidential public relations secretary, speaking for the Guatemalan Government and people, have emphatically rejected this rumor, "spread without any foundation by the sectarian and committed news agency of an imperialist power which has spread so much sorrow and death around the world with its nefarious communist doctrine and its objectionable methods of seizing power."

In this respect, they added, "the fact that the Soviet Union, violating the principles of international coexistence, has invaded nations and has subjugated a large number of peoples, is possibly the only reason why the TASS news agency can suppose that other countries act in a similar manner, a manner which is condemned by the free and democratic nations of the world."

They finally emphasized that "Guatemala maintains fraternal relations with the Central American peoples and respects their governments. Guatemala bases its international policy on the application of the principles of nonintervention in the domestic or foreign affairs of other countries. This policy has earned our country the recognition of the international community.

ARMY SPOKESMAN SAYS PATROL KILLED 15 GUERRILLAS

PA140020 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Recorded passages enclosed in quotation marks]

[Text] Fifteen guerrillas were killed today during an armed confrontation with an army patrol along the road from Santa Elena Barillas to Huehuetenango. Maj Edgar Dominguez, army public relations chief, reported that the incident occurred around 0730:

"A military patrol, which was making a routine check of the road from Santa Elena Barillas to Huehuetenango, caught a group of communist rebels who had stopped traffic and were engaging in what they called armed propaganda with the passengers of the vehicles. They were painting graffiti on the stones along the road and they were also asking for cooperation for their so-called popular warfare. The army recognized the situation, noted that a look-out group was stationed some distance away from the incident, and confronted the group. Fifteen rebels were killed."

The military spokesman reported how the incident happened and noted that no patrolmen or private citizens died:

"In addition to that, the justice of the peace of the area appeared. He wrote a report stating that the dead rebels had no identification papers. He also verified that neither army soldiers nor passengers of the stopped vehicles were hurt."

Major Dominguez said the subversive group operating in the area calls itself the People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] but, he said, they are in fact the same subversives who use various names to give the idea of numerous underground organizations.

"They are all the same group, always the same group. They are simply selling a product that is not very welcome and so they use various names. In this area, they called themselves the EGP."

NEW MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE ASSUMES OFFICE

PA161957 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1858 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 16 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Francisco Bobadilla, a veterinarian, took office today, Monday, as the new Guatemalan minister of agriculture.

Bobadilla replaces agronomist Edgar Ponciano Castillo who tendered his resignation, which was accepted by President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia.

Presidency Secretary Jorge Garcia Granados swore in the new agriculture minister. This is the first change in the current administration, whose 4-year term ends in July of 1982.

CORRECTION TO SPORTS AGREEMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

The following are corrections to the item entitled "Sports Cooperation Agreement Signed With PRC," published in the 12 February DAILY REPORT on page P 10. Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish at 1700 GMT on 11 February carries an announcement correcting this item.

The headline should read "Sports Cooperation Agreement Signed with Taiwan." The first line should read "Guatemala and Taiwan have signed a sports agreement," correcting the name of the country.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT REPORTEDLY CONSIDERING CABINET SHUFFLE

PA132139 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Salvador Canales report from San Pedro Sula]

[Excerpt] The possibility has been raised of replacing the education, natural resources and economy ministers. President Policarpo Paz Garcia is considering possible changes in his cabinet, a source at government house reported yesterday. The source said that 6 months after the inauguration of the provisional government, the president is evaluating the performance of each ministry to make the necessary changes in his cabinet.

'VERITABLE CRISIS' REPORTED IN JUDICIAL BRANCH

PA140215 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Supreme Court President Jose Pineda Gomez yesterday accused liberal magistrate Renan Perez of usurping his functions and teaming up with the National Party. The Supreme Court president revealed a number of administrative irregularities which range from intrigue to the usurping of duties thereby revealing a veritable crisis in the judicial branch.

Pineda Gomez said that since his arrival at the Supreme Court of Justice, a democratic voting system had been imposed in the sessions of this highest court.

ARMY OCCUPIES EAST COAST PEASANT ENTERPRISE

PA141703 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1524 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran troops today occupied the installations of the Isletas Peasant Associative Enterprise in Colon Department of the country's Atlantic coast. Col Roberto Martinez Avila, commander of the 4th Infantry Battalion, made the decision "to prevent a confrontation between groups struggling for power in the enterprise's administrative council."

The difficulties in Isletas began 1 and 1/2 months ago when a group led by Ramon Rosa Ruiz removed by force the board of directors led by Atilio Villalobos, who had used the same method to get rid of the previous board of directors which had arrived in office the same way. The government decided to appoint a supervisory board which took over on Friday, but when it faced serious difficulties the army decided to intervene.

Col Martinez Avila indicated that Villalobos leads what is called the "long line" and Rosa Ruiz the "short line," and that both groups have prevented people who want to work from doing so. He added that the orders of the army are to guarantee work, disarm the people and patrol the area.

Nevertheless, peasant leaders have charged that the troops have acted with violence and that many people have fled the area and that some people have been wounded. This has not been reported officially.

Fuastino Rodriguez, leader of the Honduran Peasant Unity Front (FUNACAMPH), has charged that the soldiers called a meeting in the "Nerones" plantation but that they then repressed the peasants. The leader also said a paramilitary group is operating with the consent of the army and Rosa Ruiz' faction in all the sector of Isletas and this group has committed abuses. He indicated that the group is armed with .22-caliber rifles and even 9-mm pistols, which Honduran law describes as "national" weapons, that is, for the exclusive use of the soldiers.

Approximately 20 million lempiras ($10 million) pass through the Isletas associative enterprise annual so the ambitions of the leaders are frequently aroused.

According to Martinez Avila, "a detachment of troops will be maintained in Isletas for as long as necessary and no disorders will be permitted."

The Isletas peasant enterprise is located in banana fields which were previously owned by the Standard Fruit Company, a subsidiary of Castle and Cook, which had abandoned the plantations after a hurricane destroyed them, and it was thought they were irrecoverable. Nevertheless, the Honduran Government formed the enterprise and the peasants quickly made it prosper with intense government capital, aid and advice.

POLICE SEARCHING VEHICLES FOR ARMS SMUGGLERS

PA162356 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] San Pedro Sula--It has been said that the police have arrested another fugitive who was transporting weapons, the newspaper TIEMPO reports on page 10. Another arms shipment, whose origin and destination the authorities are investigating, was found by the national army and the Public Security Forces (FUSEP) early Friday, a source linked to the police told the newspaper. The weapons were found in hidden compartments in a trailer truck stopped by FUSEP officers at km 17 along the road from El Progreso to Tela. Thorough searches have been made recently of all the vehicles on national highways.

Although there is no official report on the matter, it has been learned that in the last days of last week several people were arrested. The police think they are involved in the underground arms traffic. Others are wanted for the same reason. In view of the official silence concerning the finding of the weapons and the arrests, it is unknown how many and what type of weapons were seized and the names of the people involved.

The foregoing is sheer speculation which has to be denied or confirmed by the authorities.

NUTTING'S VISIT LINKED TO 'INTERVENTIONIST PLANS'

PA132029 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] The Honduran Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People has issued a commentary saying that Lt Gen Wallace Nutting, the chief of the U.S. Southern Command, is currently in Honduras, adding that his visit is linked to Washington's interventionist plans in Salvadoran territory.

The communique added that the American general, who lives in the Panama Canal area, has met with top Honduran military officers in order to coordinate the participation of the army of that Central American nation in the repression that the Christian Democratic junta is carrying out against the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

NICARAGUA

SERGIO RAMIREZ ON U.S. PRESSURE, HUMAN RIGHTS

PA141635 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Sergio Ramirez, member of the national government junta, spoke at a meeting with representatives of the Evangelical Committee for Development [CEPAD] and other religious organizations from Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Spain and Paraguay.

Ramirez said pressures were being exerted on Nicaragua, using alleged aid to the Salvadoran revolutionary forces as a pretext:

[Begin recording] [in progress] ...under the pretext of an alleged support for the Salvadoran guerrillas, which was never proved. There has never been evidence that we have given weapons and war materiel to the revolutionary forces. This pretext is being used to pressure us and to threaten to suspend our credits. After the revolutionary triumph, the U.S. Government and Congress approved a $75 million credit for Nicaragua. However, many months passed before the credit was disbursed. As you must recall, there were many discussions until this money, which is not a donation but a loan we must pay back, was finally released in the sum of $60 million. There are still $15 million awaiting delivery. Now they say these funds will be suspended until our degree of commitment to the Salvadoran revolutionary forces is defined.

Fifteen million dollars means seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and medicine which we must buy abroad with dollars, and which we do not product, but we must acquire these dollars through out own exports of coffee, cotton, sugar and beef. However, since this income is not enough, we must ask for credits to cover our needs. That country has stopped this $15 million.

Now we are informed that another loan, under PL-480, by which the United States allows Nicaragua to purchase wheat in the United States and to purchase semirefined cooking oil, is also being halted.

We do not produce wheat to make the bread we eat; we must import wheat. But now, since there is a greater use of vegetable oil, with our own cotton seed we can produce only enough to cover our needs for 9 months a year. Oil for the other 3 months must be imported from the United States. This is semirefined sunflower oil. Both the wheat and the cooking oil are obtained with this loan.

Yesterday, 12 February, this wheat was supposed to be loaded aboard ship so we could obtain it and grind it to produce flour for sale. This ship was not loaded. It was reported yesterday that these gentlemen are waiting to see if we are involved or not with the Salvadoran guerrillas before deciding to ship this wheat. Meanwhile, we do not have wheat to make bread.

We cannot remain silent about this because that would mean telling the people that they have no bread because there is no wheat. We have to tell the Nicaraguan people that there will be no bread because the United States is supending wheat shipments. We want to ask these persons with backward minds with influence in the U.S. Government if it is legitimate to play with hunger. [end recording]

He then referred to human rights in our country within the concept of the Sandinist people's revolution:

[Begin recording] There is also the human rights matter, which I also want to discuss with you. After the triumph of our revolution, our people and their vanguard were faced with a unique situation in the history of revolutions. We avoided, with moral persuasion and with the authority of the Sandinist Front, the street executions of members of Somoza's security office, the special anticommunist service, the armored battlaion, all the informers, the members of the death squads. This was done only through the moral authority of the Sandinist Front.

These persons were not executed, and we did not use the firing squad, which many persons requested, and it could have been used because this was an armed revolution and the ones with the guns were people who for many years had suffered persecution, and after the victory they had guns in their hands and were in a position to execute their former tormentors. The people showed great maturity and understood that we could not have executions here. This is a unique event in revolutions in the world. This was a revolution without firing squads.

We want to say with pride that Nicaragua is one of the few countries in Latin America where torture has disappeared as a practice.

There is no physical abuse of prisoners. In cases in which prisoners have been physically abused, those responsible for such actions have been duly punished.

Our government is one of the few in Latin America that has opened its doors to international human rights organizations. We have been visited by Amnesty International and the International Commission of Jurists. We have had the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, which has been unable to enter many Latin American countries that have not even permitted it to negotiate an authorization to enter. The Inter-American Human Rights Commission had to have an invitation and authorization from the Nicaraguan Government to come here. We opened the jails, the detention centers and the files to this commission. Members of the commission spoke in private with the prisoners. They were able to meet with anyone they wanted. We have nothing to hide regarding human rights. We are proud of the (?guarantees) that our government and revolution establish for human rights. [end recording]

Dr Ramirez also spoke about those who use the banner of human rights to harm our country abroad:

[Begin recording] We have been patient with those who take up the banner of human rights to attack our revolution abroad. There are people in this country who take up the banner of human rights and who go abroad stating that human rights are systematically violated here.

A few days ago a man named Jose Esteban Gonzalez held a big news conference in Rome to say that we have more than 8,000 political prisoners in our jails. We do not have political prisoners in Nicaragua. We have assassins, criminals, torturers and embezzlers who worked for the Somozist regime. This gentleman knows that this figure 8,000 is false. He did not say abroad that we have issued two pardons here which have covered more than 600 people and that hundreds of people have been released by the special prosecutor.

This gentleman has said torture is practiced here systematically. I don't have to convince you that this is true or false because you know perfectly well that in Nicaragua torture is not practiced systematically. He has said more than 800 people are missing in Nicaragua. In other words, he has said 800 people have been taken from their homes at night [words indistinct] and it is not known where they are, so this must mean that they were (?killed). When have we heard in Nicaragua that the government has made 800 people disappear?

These statements are slanderous, despicable, vile and low. They contradict the most elemental spirit of decency and [word indistinct]. And they are stated calmly abroad. They are said with an objective, because this gentleman and those behind him who give him money so he can travel and make his slanderous remarks know that human rights is the most sensitive issue in the world.

There are European governments that cooperate with our regime through credits, loans and food and which have expressed solidarity with us in view of our economic emergency and which are sensitive to the subject of human rights. They know these governments can be pressured so they will stop giving us aid, so that they will cut off the credits and so this country will be more miserable and have more difficulties and so the revolution will find it harder to move forward. These are clearly the objectives behind these charges that are so calmly made abroad. [end recording]

RAMIREZ URGES FULL U.S. RECOGNITION OF SOVEREIGNTY

PA161846 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Mexico City--Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan governing junta, demanded that the United States recognize Nicaragua as a sovereign nation.

In an exclusive interview published today in the daily EL DIA, Ramirez referred to the need for an understanding without subterfuges with the United States, and pointed to the attempts by the opposition in his country to discredit the revolution. Ramirez maintained that the economic plans will be adjusted to developments, explaining that the people will always prefer the revolutionary alternative despite the difficulties they are facing, and reaffirmed the political and moral authority of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN.

Dr Sergio Ramirez, explaining the position of the Nicaraguan Government in view of the worsening relations with the United States, said that Nicaragua still hopes for permanent, firm and clear understanding, without subterfuges, with the United States. He explained that the United States must establish with Nicaragua the only type of relations that can be maintained with a poor and small but proud nation. We must be recognized as a sovereign nation.

Otherwise, he added, we are not going to be a bully and say that in a confrontation with Nicaragua the United States will be the loser, but history has shown the great powers the problems which are created by confrontations with small nations.

Referring to the attitudes of the opposition, Ramirez Mercado said that those who attack the revolutionary process in Nicaragua with treacherous maneuvers and distort the real achievements which have already been obtained are fully free to express themselves. As a result, they are also free to cause confusion. Persons like Alfonso Robelo, he noted, are always hoping the situation will get worse and make it impossible for the Sandinist Front to continue ruling the country. Or like Jose Esteban Gonzalez, of the Permanent Human Rights Commission, who goes to Rome to claim that there are thousands of political prisoners in Nicaragua when all we have in our prisons are former Somozist guardsmen serving time for their crimes against the people.

The junta member said these groups actually want a worsening of the situation, either through economic strangling, which is a form of intervention, or through armed action. Noting that the economic recovery plan is based onthe support of all sectors, Ramirez said that if some persons prefer to join foreign forces intent on interrupting the process, then the process will have to change its nature. This is unfortunate, because what is at stake here is the survival of the revolution and an independent and free people.

DEFENSE MINISTER CITES THREAT OF ARMED AGGRESSION

PA131523 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra today talked about the real threat of aggression against Nicaragua. In an interview with BARRICADA, the newspaper of the Sandinist National Liberation Front FSLN, Commander Ortega said that he does not wish to alarm the population, nor to appear as a demagogue, but that there is a real threat of armed intervention which could complicate the political situation in Central America.

He said that the counterrevolutionary activities outside the country are aimed at creating an internal political climate of instability in some sectors to permit political, economic, diplomatic and military aggressive actions. The counterrevolutionaries are trying to confuse the progressive sectors and friendly countries to undermine the support for our revolution, Humberto Ortega said. He added that the Somozist bands are the spearheads of the United States' most reactionary and warmongering sectors in the area who are trying to create the proper conditions for armed intervention.

In this respect, Humberto Ortega accused the bourgeoisie traitors of plotting against the Nicaraguan people's sovereignty and right to self-determination, for with their criminal attitude they are making it possible for the country to be trampled by superior military forces. That is why we are not only developing our defense of sovereignty but also of the people's interests, Humberto Ortega said.

He accused the reactionary sectors of the Guatemalan Army and some military officers of other governments in the area of supporting the bands of former Somozist guardsmen and Cuban counterrevolutionaries. He also said that the most reactionary sectors of imperialism have publicly said that they will destroy the Sandinist revolution in order to impose a system similar to the Somozist system. He also said that as long as the people are determined to defend the revolutionary program, the counterrevolutionary threat will be held at bay.

For this reason, the defense budget is not an expenditure, it is a stratetic investment that our people have to make in order to defend the gains of the revolution. He also said, referring to another matter, that the armed forces have been tough and intransigent against its members who have violated regulations and against those who have assumed an all powerful attitude and who have misused their power.

ORTEGA SEES LOAN SUSPENSION AS RIGHTS VIOLATION

PA151554 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said last night on the government's "Face the People" program that international aid, although it totals millions of dollars, is not enough to solve all Nicaragua's problems. Ortega said that despite this, Nicaraguans were making an effort to solve the problems that were inherited from Somozism:

[Begin recording] We are going to note three things: One, Nicaragua was receiving a loan from the United States. A portion of that loan had already been disbursed. A week ago, disbursement of the final portion of the loan was suspended. But the most serious thing is that, also a few days ago, a sum of money which has to be authorized by the U.S. Government and which was being provided for the purchase of wheat to allow Nicaraguans to eat bread, was withheld. This aggravates the economic difficulties being experienced by the Nicaraguan people, particularly the poorest sectors of our country, because those who have money in Nicaragua one way or another have the resources to meet their basic needs. On the other hand, the poor people of Nicaragua are simply being deprived of bread. Nicaragua's bread is being taken away by measures of this type.

These measures are totally inhumane. They violate the human rights, not of a single person in Nicaragua, not of five people, but of all the people. The mere fact that official U.S. spokesmen have said that the loan for the bread of the Nicaraguans has been suspended is a violation of the human rights of the Nicaraguan people.

Let us see how many people here in Nicaragua will protest this violation of the Nicaraguans' human rights. Let us see if there will be the international clamor that arose with regard to Nicaragua's detention of the Somozist criminals. We are accused on those grounds of violating human rights. When a counterrevolutionary is killed in Nicaragua, we are accused of violating human rights. There are organizations calling themselves patriotic here in Nicaragua, organizations of the powerful, wealthy sectors, which attack the revolutionary government. Their friends abroad repeat what they say and they harm Nicaragua. Let us see now whether those organizations that have been so concerned over the human rights of the Somozist guardsmen will make pronouncements against this attitude that is violating the human rights of the Nicaraguan people.

We add to this serious, grave difficulty the smear campaign being carried out by a gentleman who was traveling abroad, who sent to Rome, who apparently talked with the pope and even lied to the public in Europe, to the European peoples, who have been so interested in helping the Nicaraguans. They had been carrying out fund-raising campaigns of all kinds. They have been promoting financing from their respective governments. Then this gentleman comes along and begins to tell lies in Rome against the Nicaraguans. And this gentleman, in the name of the Human Rights Commission, also violates the human rights of Nicaraguans, because he states, for example, that in Nicaragua there are more than 8,000 political prisoners, when we know that there are no political prisoners here.

We have over 3,000 criminal guardsmen in jail who have been tried. A good number of these guardsmen have been released, against the peoples' will, and another good number of those criminal guardsmen are in camps in Honduras, Guatemala and Miami. They are the ones who kill soldiers of the Sandinist Peoples' Army, militiamen and other Nicaraguans.

Therefore, this gentleman told lies in Europe, in Rome, in the name of the Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission. He said there are over 8,000 political prisoners. He said we are keeping the political prisoners under terrible conditions, that they are tortured and that there are aslo a great number of missing persons.

Moreover, this traitor also had the audacity to include on the list of the missing, among other Sandinist figures, our brother Jose Benito Escobar, who was a member of the National Directorate [of the Sandinist National Liberation Front] and who we all know was killed by the Somozist dictatorship. Then, in a single package, he includes many criminal guardsmen who fled to Honduras, other guardsmen who were killed by the peoples' wrath in the weeks following our victory, and even includes our Sandinist brothers. That is why he says that we practice torture and cause people to disappear.

All this individual is doing when he makes charges of this kind is telling the European people, who have been helping the Nicaraguans, not to help Nicaragua and by this position, as I have been saying, he is violating the human rights of the Nicaraguans. [end recording]

FSLN'S BAYARDO ARCE VIEWS RELATIONS WITH U.S.

Rejection of U.S. Charges

FL161438 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Interview with Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's [FSLN] Political Committee, by a "special team" from Havana television news in Nicaragua, no date given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Simultaneously or parallel to these statements, the delivery of military aid to the genocidal junta of El Salvador was announced. What can you say about this?

[Answer] Well, we also pointed out that it was very symptomatic that Nicaragua was being accused of an alleged aid to the Salvadoran guerrillas at the same time that military and economic aid to the Salvadoran junta was being resumed. It is obvious that this maneuver appears to be aimed at covering up the U.S. decision of continuing to support a government which has killed 15,000 people in 1980 and practically paralyzed the country because of a virtual civil war. It was difficult for the United States, for the U.S. Government which, following the murder of seven civic leaders, following the murder of four U.S. nuns and following that high number of deaths and pressured by the U.S. people, had to suspend the aid or support outside an international framework. That international framework was created by inventing Nicaragua's participation in El Salvador, a participation which not only was called ours but also in conjunction with Cuba and even the Soviet Union. That allegation is used as a justification before the U.S. people to resume massive military aid to the Salvadoran junta as has been done in the past few weeks.

[Question] To what degree have the internal reactionary forces been encouraged by these maneuvers?

[Answer] We have always noted that the rightwing sectors existing in our country because of the pluralistic nature of the revolution find breathing room mainly because of the positions adopted by international reactionary forces. In reality, their numbers inside the country are insignificant and their effectiveness is based on the support they receive from outside sectors. [Words indistinct] there has also been an increase in complicity--it must be so stated--of reactionary sectors in Nicaragua. There have been parties, such as the Christian Social Party, a very small and insignificant party in our country, which have dared make public statements practically repeating those foreign accusations. The media controlled by the reactionary forces have maliciously echoed all these types of accusations. This is not representative of what goes on in the country but serves as a recycling [passage indistinct]. Which would derive into a more provocative attitude on the part of the local reactionary sectors and even the international sectors. In other words, on the long run [passage indistinct] they could mutually deceive each other through a game they have engaged in and could lead them to adopt aggressive attitudes against Nicaragua which for the local reactionary sectors would mean an end to the freedoms they now enjoy. For the international reactionary forces, this would mean a total confrontation against a revolutionary process [passage indistinct] which our people has endured over many years of [words indistinct].

Economic Pressure

FL132007 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Interview with Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's political committee, by "a special team" from Havana television, presumably in Nicaragua, no date given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Regarding the plans of aggressions by Yankee imperialism against the young Sandinist revolution, have you detected or can you foretell what direction they will take? Will they lead to direct intervention?

[Answer] If one wants to be logical about this, one would have to base himself on the specific analyses available. The first element we have available is the government program itself of the new U.S. administration which called for the suspension of all economic assistance to Nicaragua and support for those political forces that are opposed to the revolution. This leads one to assume that at a given moment we could be facing strong financial pressures and even the encouragement of counterrevolutionary activities within our country. But what is contained in the Republic Party platform during the past U.S. elections is not enough. One would have to go into analyses made by a number of political advisors of that party and a number of organizaions which are politically dependent on that party, such as the Heritage Foundation, or a number of analysts some of whom already have responsibilities in the new government. They have categorically noted that an economic destabilization process would have to be initiated in this country in order to presumably increase popular discontent in Nicaragua and pave the way for military counterrevolutionary activity by Somozist groups and by elements which, although not linked to Somoza, are opposed to the revolution because their interests have been affected by the changes we have been making. Based on a logical and concrete analysis, what we can foresee is that we could be facing the possibility of being economically pressured, and perhaps the delay of the 1980 loan is a manifestation of this and it could even be prolonged by new measures. One should keep in mind that when Carter proposed new financial assistance for Nicaragua in 1981, which was $54 million, it was approved by U.S. House of Representatives with a clause which said that the new government would have the option of not giving the money [to Nicaragua] and to give it to other countries instead. Therefore, we cannot rule out that this may come about also. We have also learned of pressures on multilateral organizations and on other countries that are friends of Nicaragua to suspend aid and financial assistance to our country.

Revolution's Accomplishments

FL161328 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Interview with Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's Political Committee, by a "special team" from Havana television news visiting Nicaragua; no date given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The imperialist propaganda is currently alleging that the triumph of the Sandinist revolution has to be blamed on Castro. What can you say about this?

[Answer] Well, generally the imperialist propaganda has never been scientific. It has always been marked by an effort to find an explanation to the phenomena where there is none. In our judgment Carter, who has been singled out because he simply was not able to stop our revolution, was not able to do so because our political, military and diplomatic activities to defeat the dictatorship tied his hands. Who ignores the fact that Carter, or the Carter administration, to be more exact, attempted to organize an inter-American [military] force in the Organization of American States--OAS--to intervene in our country? Who ignores the fact that following the rejection of that proposal by a majority group of OAS countries pressure against us continued? Who ignores the fact that even a few days before the triumph there were some attempts to create another political alternative for Somoza's exit? What happened is that Carter's maneuver was not as skillful as ours. His action came after ours.

[Question] On another subject, which are the main accomplishments of the past 16 months since the triumph of the revolution?

[Answer] In reality, that is a topic which requires a lot of time which we do not have in this interview. Naturally, we believe we have made great progress. We are not fully satisfied because the deadweight we inherited from the dictatorship is very heavy, but we feel it is very important that after 16 months of revolutionary triumph we have been able to teach some 500,000 Nicaraguans how to read and write; that we have quadrupled the budget for medical services to the population; that we have reduced unemployment from 33 to 17 percent; that we have incorprated into the educational system one million Nicaraguans--40 percent of our population is actually studying; that we have already begun some housing projects; that we have organized more than 2,000 peasant cooperatives or peasant production associaitons, making it possible for us to increase the financing of small producers to 70,000 families: that a process of unification of the working class into the interunion coordinating group has been achieved. And very especially, the fact that despite all difficulties and pressures we have been able to maintain the most precious things untouched, the revolutionary triumph on 19 July, our sovereignty, our freedom, our independence, our self-determination [is very important to us.]

[Question] Finally, Commander Arce, do you have a message for the Cuban people?

[Answer] The presence of Cuban teachers and physicians in our country, the altruistic and unconditional aid we have received from the Cuban Government and people have been a means to strengthen still more the levels of fraternity, the old relations that the Nicaraguan revolutionaries have maintained with the Cuban revolutionaries and people to such a degree that sending greetings to the Cuban people is the same as sending greetings to the Nicaraguan people for us. We generally do not do it because we are totally devoted to our work.

CORDOVA RIVAS REFERS TO WHEAT IMPORT SUSPENSION

PA132024 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] The blocking of wheat imports to Nicaragua on the amount of $9.6 million is another example of the hostile attitude of some U.S. reactionary sectors against the Nicaraguan revolutionary government. Following is an interview on this subject with governing junta member Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas.

[Begin recording] [Cordova Rivas] Well, we see this aggressive action as something normal on the part of the U.S. Government toward Nicaragua, that is, this action of refusing to sell us the wheat to cover our domestic needs. The U.S. Government has blocked the import of $9.6 million worth of wheat, previously authorized by that government. This is another example of the hostile attitude of some U.S. reactionary sectors against the Nicaraguan Government.

[Question] What measures will the Nicaraguan Government adopt in this respect?

[Answer] Well, it will be up to the governing junta to decide what measures to adopt.

[Question] Has the government considered importing wheat from other countries?

[Answer] I suppose that would be one of the solutions. However, we could also consume our national bread, which is corn. [end recording]

HAVANA INTERVIEWS PASTORA ON BORDER SITUATION

FL141637 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Excerpts from Havana television correspondents' interview with Eden Pastora, Nicaragua's deputy minister of defense and chief of the Sandinist People's Militias; presumably in Nicaragua, date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is the current situation in the northern front?

[Answer] Look, the northern front is an evil which we have been teaching our people we will have to tolerate for many years. As long as we are what we are: revolutionaries; as long as there are selfish minds, petty hearts abroad; as long as these genocidal guardsmen who managed to escape revolutionary justice by fleeing to Honduras are still around; as long as ominous, counterrevolutionary forces exist in other countries--the Honduras situation, the situation on the Honduras border, will last a long time.

From 2,000 to 3,000 guardsmen are active in Honduras. But at the border, there are about 400 guardsmen already set on a course of harassment, a military plan. Although the number might seem small, their number alone is not what is so important. It is the kind of murderers they are. It is the kind of men, if they can be called men, that they are. These guardsmen were trained at the [word indistinct] where they were taught, in order to strip away from them all traces of human feeling, to kill 3- or 4-month-old puppies using knives, to kill chickens or hens with their teeth. They were given beastly training and they turned into beasts. These are the ones at the border, numbering 300, 400 or 500. That is the danger of these guardsmen in Honduras. One day they carried out a vandalic attack on a family of peasants. They were all killed because they were Sandinists. They cut off the breasts of the women. The other members of the family died in an atrocious manner.

[Question] Would you like to add anything else?

[Answer] Greetings to the brother people of Cuba who have been with us prior to the war, during the war and now in what could be described as peace, although peace in Nicaragua is still relative.

A revolutionary greeting from a Sandinist brother. I hope they know that among the virtues of our people is that of being eternally grateful to our comrades in arms who have been with us and will be with us in difficult times. Free fatherland or death.

'SOURCES' CITE U.S. PRESSURE ON AID TO EL SALVADOR

PA132352 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 10 Feb 81 pp 1, 10

[Article by Guillermo Zamora, correspondent in Nicaragua; taken from the Sunday edition of Mexico City EL DIA]

[Text] Well-informed Nicaraguan Government sources have told this correspondent that Nicaragua is under constant pressure and threat from President Ronald Reagan's administration due to the alleged Sandinist involvement with Cuba as go-between, in the delivery of weapons to Salvadoran revolutionaries.

The sources also pointed to U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo, who was recently confirmed in his post, as a key figure in the pressure actions and threats.

The sources reported that four "messages" have been delivered in different places to Nicaraguan officials by Americans and nationals linked to the Washington government, and that Ambassador Pezzullo has put forth the Reagan administration's threatening attitude during interviews with Nicaraguan Government officials.

This correspondent read a letter which directly accuses the Sandinist government of being Cuba's go-between in the delivery of weapons to the Salvadoran revolutionaries and which flatly threatens Nicaragua with "severe sanctions if appropriate action is not taken."

The verbal and written "messages" have been delivered after the Farabundo Marti Front's offensive began in El Salvador in early January. The last one was delivered just a few hours before writing this article.

It must be noted that none of the "deliveries" has been of an official nature but all come from the State Department, according to the bearers.

Commenting on what they called a "very serious" situation, our sources stated that the Nicaraguan Government is convinced that the threats are genuine and that they are all part of the aggressive campaign against Cuba and Nicaragua undertaken in the context of President Reagan's new policy.

They also stressed that since the Americans have not had a single piece of evidence that Nicaragua is helping the Salvadoran revolution, the U.S. Government has not been able to make a "denunciation" at an international forum. That is why it is using unofficial envoys.

They finally commented that, furthermore, the Somozists are very busy in Miami, Guatemala and Honduras where it has been learned that 4,000 men are almost ready to invade Nicaragua and they might try to do so on 21 February, the 47th anniversary of Sandino's death.

U.S. ENVOY CALLS ON SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT

PA140448 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Lawrence Pezzullo, U.S. ambassador in Nicaragua, today called on Roberto Arguello Hurtado, president of the Supreme Court of Justice. According to information we were able to obtain, Pezzullo reportedly discussed with Magistrate Arguello Hurtado the possible arrival of U.S. jurists for a seminar to take place in May here.

In addition, the source, who asked not to be identified, said the two officials may have discussed other issues of current importance.

U.S. CREDIT TO BE USED FOR LABORATORY EQUIPMENT

PA131700 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] The National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, UNAN, will complete the expansion of its facilities for laboratories and equipment used in the manufacture of medicine, following the successful renegotiation of a loan with the United States, according to information provided by UNAN's rector, Dr Mariano Fiallos. According to the university rector, the credits will be used for the purchase of additional laboratory equipment and the construction of new buildings for the Ruben Dario Institution.

This additional loan will partly alleviate one of the main problems of the revolution, which is the lack of medicine. In addition to providing additional training material for the students, the new installations will be used to manufacture medicines and certain types of food, particularly for children.

The loan is for $25 million, $9 million of which will go to the Leon School of Medicine and the other $16 million to the Managua installations.

MILITIA TRAINING CENTERS PLANNED NATIONWIDE

PA141842 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Approximately 15 militia training centers will be set up throughout the country this month. The determination of the Nicaraguan people to defend their conquests and their revolution makes imperative the creation of large militia instruction centers where the workers, students, peasants, honest professionals, housewives and so forth may receive the required combat training.

In view of this, it has been decided to organize a number of training centers throughout the country effective this month. Already, great efforts are being pooled in this initiative, particularly in view of the possibility of aggression against our country.

The following are statements by Companero Oscar Mojica, operations chief of the Sandinist People's Militias, on this subject:

[Begin recording] In view of the number of people mobilized through the mass organizations by the Sandinist National Liberation Front to solve the problem of defense of our revolution, approximately 15 training centers will be set up in various cities throughout the country. We already have six centers operating in Managua, where several thousand residents of the capital are participating, including workers, intellectuals and students.

This work involves great efforts to which we are dedicating our time, energy and cadres to organize training centers in such cities as Leon, Esteli, Masaya, Matagalpa, and others, where the military zone chiefs and the department committees are making every effort to prepare the groundwork for our people to be able to receive the best possible combat training.

The response by the people makes us believe that the number of training centers may have to increase, as there is great concern and popular desire to participate in the defense of the revolution in other cities where, up to now, we had not considered such training centers. In fact, the Agricultural Workers Association has pointed to the need for concentrating efforts in combat training to farm centers, where agricultural workers could receive their tactical, marksmanship and infantry instructions to be prepared to face any enemy maneuvers should our revolution demand it. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

For a Managua radio report on Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman's speech to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi, see page A 7 of the 13 February South Asia DAILY REPORT.

SITUATION 'CALM' AROUND ECUADOREAN EMBASSY

PA160329 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0304 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Havana, 15 Feb (EFE)--There is complete calm aound the Ecuadorean Embassy in Havana where more than 20 people are holding the ambassador, a councillor and the secretary hostage since early Friday.

Although security is very tight and spectacular and the presence of the top heads of Cuban security, led by Interior Minister Ramiro Valdes, has been noticed, all police operations are being conducted with total calm.

Some Ecuadorean officials whose rank and names are unknown are believed to have arrived in Havana today to hold talks with Cuban authorities in view of the serious problem posed by the embassy takeover.

People near the place asserted that in the early evening Fidel Castro stopped by a nearby building, although EFE was unable to confirm this report.

Secretary Guillermo Bassantes, who was released by the kidnappers yesterday, does not seem to have gone near the embassy again, even though political circles believed he would because they thought he would act as a mediator.

Other diplomatic circles are mentioning the possiblity that Bassantes was waiting for the persons in the Ecuadorean delegation to given them a direct briefing on the situation inside the embassy.

HAVANA CITES NONALIGNED MEETING FINAL DECLARATION

FL131908 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] The nonaligned countries movement's ministerial conference ended today in New Delhi, India, with the approval by consensus of a final declaration which examines the most important aspects of the international political and economic situation.

The conference opened on 9 February. It was inaugurated following a meeting of senior officials and experts of the movement which was held last week.

At the New Delhi conference--which also issued the New Delhi appeal marking commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the movement on 11 February--a total of 92 of 95 fill members were present along with 15 observers and 32 guests. It also was decided at the New Delhi conference that 1 September of each year will be the day of the nonaligned countries movement.

It was decided at the conference to recommend at the next summit conference the admission of St Lucia as full member and Papua New Guinea as guest.

The nonaligned countries' foreign ministers expressed their concern over the tensions that exist in Central America and the Caribbean which threaten the national independence of some states and peace and security in the region. This is contained in the final declaration of the movement's ministerial conference after the attending delegations reached a consensus regarding the analysis on Latin America.

Paragraph 34 of the final declaration also asserts that the ministers urged all the states to observe scrupulously the principles of not resorting to the use of force or threatening the use of force.

Regarding Cuba, which was presided over the nonaligned countries movement since the sixth summit conference in Havana, the declaration says: The ministers supported the just demands of the Cuban people that the existing blockade against Cuba be lifted and that the territory occupied by the guantanamo Base be returned to national sovereignty.

Paragraph 35 of the declaration condemns the political pressures and economic aggressions which are exercised or attempted directly or through some international financial organizations against Nicaragua to intervene in the revolutionary process that is taking place in that country. It also asserts the need that its independence and national sovereignty be respected and be free from all types of intervention in its domestic affairs.

Regarding El Salvador, the ministers in New Delhi condemned all forms of intervention and meddling and made an appeal to governments to abstain from supplying arms and offering other types of military assistance under the current circumstances. They likewise expressed their concern and warned against any attempt at direct military intervention in that area because it would lead to an extension and regionalization of the conflict, thereby increasing the suffering of the people of the region. This same paragraph includes an appeal to member countries of the nonaligned movement and to all states to give their active and firm support to help the Government of Grenada defend its national sovereignty and independence and to counteract any action against it. It also urges all states to respect Grenada's right to develop its own socioeconomic and political process without foreign interference.

Castro Message to Nonaligned

For the text of President Fidel Castro's message to the Nonaligned Conference, as read by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca in New Delhi, see page A 4 of the 13 February South Asia DAILY REPORT.

FIDEL CASTRO ADDRESSES SMALL FARMERS PLENUM

FL131257 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has noted the spirit of patriotism and work demonstrated by the people on observance of the slogan for a better defense and increased production in his closing remarks at the ninth plenum of the National Committee of the National Association of Small Farmers, ANAP, held in Guira de Melena. Fidel opened his speech by referring to the international situation which forces us to reinforce our defense. He added that no time is being wasted inasmuch as we are organizing and arming ourselves very rapidly. But, because of this, we are not going to neglect production. he stressed. We will not neglect the effort for creative work and the country's development.

The first secretary of the PCC asserted that one example of the spirit of work displayed by the people is the present sugar harvest. We are carrying out the most efficient harvest of the revolution's history, according to the grinding reports filed by the sugar mills. He stated that he is sure that by 30 April all the sugarcane scheduled for grinding will have been processed, or more than the sugarcane scheduled in the grinding program. He expressed satisfaction because this harvest demonstrates that socialism is capable of harvest achievements superior to those of the past, because the capitalists were never able to grind stably above 90 [percent]. The commander in chief further stated that the progress of this harvest makes one feel optimistic when evaluating the future possibilities of the sugar industry. He then referred to the efforts made in the great spring cane planting which includes nearly 30,000 caballerias throughout the country. He noted the work of the operators of agricultural machinery, and said the aim is to have all the soil plowed by 30 April, an activity which is being carried out at a good pace. He made special mention of the sugar industry's goals for the first 6 months of this year, stressing that they are very significant for the branch's 5-year period.

Sitting on the dias of the ANAP plenum were PCC Politburo members Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Arnaldo Milian and secretariat member Julian Rizo. The plenum examined the peasants' work during 1980 which Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and ANAP president, termed positive.

Further on ANAP Speech

F1132258 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Council of State and of Ministers, has closed the ninth plenum of the National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP].

In his closing speech, Fidel noted that the spirit of struggle and work in the country had never been so much in evidence as at present. He added that in this regard, the sugar harvest is obvious proof; examples of good work, greater organization and better supply could be seen in this harvest. He said we are carrying out the most efficient harvest in all the revolution's history as regards grinding.

He then spoke of the gigantic work being done in connection with the preparation of lands for the spring sugarcane planting. He noted that all the land should be plowed by 31 March. He said that all the sugarcane expected in this harvest will have been ground by 30 April. He said he was pleased because the harvest showed that socialism was capable of achieving higher harvest results than in the past inasmuch as the capitalists never were able to grind at more than a 90 percent rate on a regular basis.

He spoke of the work to prepare the lands for the great spring sugarcane planting. He noted the outstanding work of the men who make up the agricultural machinery teams working in the preparation of the land to plant almost 30,000 caballerias of sugarcane. He said that more than 400 caballerias are being plowed each day. He recalled that we must have all the land plowed so that when the rains come we may be able to start planting. In this connection, he said that thousands of caballerais are going to be planted following the raised bed or ridges system to avoid losses. Fidel also spoke of the high productivity planting techniques that have been applied so that 15 or 16 people can plant one caballeria every 3 days. In the past about 200 people were needed to plant one caballeria in a single day.

Our commander in chief then went on to speak about tobacco and said that that crop was another example of the spirit of work of the people. He recalled how the rains and Hurricane Allen ruined what had been done, and everything had to be done all over again. He added for this reason, almost 1 month of work was lost but the work continued, nevertheless, and chances are that the tobacco harvest will set a historic record.

Our commander in chief also discussed agricultural-livestock cooperatives. In this regard, he said that the cooperatives are the most valuable lesson of recent times in our countryside. He said that cooperatives are a hope for the country and that they show a much better utilization of land, a greater participation by women and a broad involvement by men and women of all ages in creative work.

The first secretary of our party referred to the work methods employed in the cooperatives and noted that many of them can be used very well in the state sector. Concerning production in the mountains, Fidel said that cooperatives are the best answer. He said the basic production in that area is in timber and coffee. Fidel also highlighted the spirit to work and save prevailing in the agricultural-livestock cooperatives, and he dwelt on the way in which agricultural equipment and machinery are taken care of. He said that many positive results can be contributed to the 6th ANAP congress scheduled for May 1982 [originally set for December 1981] and that the event, at which an evaluation of all the work carried out by the ANAP will be done, can become a great incentive for the ANAP.

He mentioned that the 20th anniversary of the ANAP will be celebrated on 17 May and noted that the mass orgnization has contributed extraordinarily to the revolution and given valuable support to the party.

Fidel said that we are living in special times which can be defined by two fundamental tasks: production and defense. Regarding the international political situation. he said that circumstances force us to emphasize defense as much as production.

And he added: Defense is not a waste of time just as production is not. He said that to prepare for defense is to protect our right to work, development, progress and life. Our commander in chief reiterated that without efforts for defense, we are not neglecting our efforts for creative work and the country's progress. He emphasized: One does not have to be at odds with the other. On the contrary, the stronger we are militarily, the better we protect our economic effort and the stronger we will be in political and social terms.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS CHARGES AGAINST ESCARPIN

FL131057 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] The Cuban Foreign Ministry has officially rejected U.S. State Department's accusations against Ricardo Escarpin. Escarpin, the first secretary of the Cuban interests section in Washington, has been declared persona non grata and asked to leave the country.

The U.S. is accusing him of involvement in activities that violate the 20-year old trade embargo against Cuba. The Cuban Foreign Ministry says the expulsion is one more example of Washington's hostility to the revolution. It calls the action typical of the way Cuban representatives have been treated in the U.S. the ministry adds that this is also a threat to certain U.S. citizens, including some members of congress. It says their relationship with Escarpin was perfectly legitimate and well-known to U.S. officials for some time.

Only now, the ministry goes on, are they suddenly being called outside normal diplomatic activities. The Cuban statement adds that actions by FBI agents against Cubans working in Washington's interests section have increased in the past few months. It says the state department has been informed and in some cases the actions come out in the media. The ministry says finally that Cuba is analyzing the events very carefully.

CUBA, USSR SIGN PROTOCOL ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

FL161740 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] A protocol on the coordination of science and techology plans in Cuba and the Soviet Union lasting 5 years was signed in Havana by (B.A. Koniuskov) the Miguel A. Urrutia, presidents of the scien.ific and technical subcommittee of the Cuba-USSR Intergovernmental Committee. They also signed the document extending the 1972 treaty on the training of Cuban specialists and qualified workers in the Soviet Union and the protocol on the meeting held by the delegations headed by (Koniuskov) and Urrutia. Attending the ceremony were Ismael Clark, vice president of Cuba's Academy of Sciences, and (R.A. Akhtianischev), director of the National Scientific and Experimental Research Institute of the Soviet Health Ministry.

HAVANA REPORTS ON NUTTING'S VISIT TO HONDURAS

PA140432 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] The Honduran Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People issued a communique in which it says that Gen Wallace H. Nutting, commander in chief of the U.S. Army Southern Command, is in Honduras trying to coordinate U.S. intervention in El Salvador. According to the communique, General Nutting, whose headquarters is in the Panama Canal zone, had met with Honduran Army high ranking officers with whom he has been coordinating the U.S. intervention in Central America.

CARICOM'S KURLEIGH KING SEES UNITY IN CARIBBEAN

FL140246 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Secretary General of CARICOM Dr Kurleigh King has said efforts to hold the CARICOM heads of ministers [as heard] meeting have been (?slackened). He made this point in an interview with RFG [Radio Free Grenada] news today. This, he said, was as a result of the movement awaiting the submission of a report prepared by a group of experts on the economic situation in the region. He said that until the report is submitted he will not be taking any steps to convene the heads of government's meeting.

Speaking on the performance of the Caribbean region in the last year, Dr King said that the economic crisis did have its effects on the region. But, he said that in the area of trade there has been no major falls in inter-regional trade, with some countries' trade levels rising considerably. Despite this, he said, there was no dramatic falls in trade in the region. Dr King also spoke of other areas of cooperation favorably.

[Begin King recording] In other areas, however, progress has been quite substantial. In the function of cooperation areas in transportation, for example, cooperation has intensified in terms of WISCO [West Indies Shipping Corporation]. We now have all 12 member states who are members of WISCO, including Belize and St Vincent which for the past several years were not members. In terms of Liat, we have made a fair amount of progress in reorganizing the arrangements for that regional airline. A big hurdle was passed only a little while ago when a subvention formula was agreed upon. This is a formula for how much each country would pay when, if and when, Liat loses money. This has been agreed upon which is a tremendous advance because it was preventing the smooth operations of Liat for a long time. And we have the usual cooperation in health and in education which are already (?set), settled.

And finally, in the area of coordination of foreign policy, I'd say that the Caribbean is continuing to earn a reputation in the international arena for being a unit because the CARICOM countries when dealing with other countries in the international arena always vote as one. They speak with one voice. Unfortunately, within the very recent past, there have been a number of developments which could cause us some concern if they continue. But I would say that over the last year or so, we have maintained our reputation. [end recording]

Dr King also took time off [as heard] to mention Canada-CARICOM relations, saying that the recently concluded meeting in Jamaica to discuss this issue had been successful. He said that a meeting was held for two reasons: Firstly, the Canadians wanted to discuss their intentions to increase the assistance to the region and, secondly, to discuss with the member states the possible areas of cooperation. He said that although Canada has increased its assistance to the region, it still falls below international requirements.

Speaking on the question of Caribbean integration and its relations to the people of the region, he said that the entire concept is based on the unity of the people of member states.

[Begin King recording] Whenever I travel through the Caribbean, and particularly when I come to Grenada, where people are more [word indistinct], more vocal, I have found that the CARICOM arrangement, this intergovernmental arrangement, is merely a cap on top of, that is, dressing on the cake, so to speak, because [word indistinct] unity lies at the level of people, of people who relate one to another on a more, on a very direct basis. We regard ourselves as one people. This may seem, you know, just ordinary to us. We don't even make any big thing of it. But when you realize that the Europeans are, they have a community comprising countries which have been traditional enemies. I mean, the British and the French have been fighting little wars for centuries. And you know, from time to time, in generations past, the French and the German have been at it, the Italians and the Germans--they've all been fighting.

We are starting from a position where we regard ourselves as one and we have never had any really serious, prolonged differences between the peoples of our countries. Sometimes our politicains don't get on among them. But I'm saying at the level of the Caribbean people, we are starting with a basic unit. [end recording]

Dr Kurleigh King speaking to RFG news while on a short visit to the island today. While here, Dr King met with Prime Minister Maurice Bishop for discussions on a number of issues.

DOMINICA

GOVERNMENT BLAMES OPPOSITION FOR EMERGENCY

PA141846 Paris AFP in Spanish 1642 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Georgetown, 14 Feb (AFP)--The Caribbean island of Dominica is in a state of emergency by government decision following confrontations between terrorists and police, according to dispatches monitored here today. Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles addressed a radio audience of 80,000 fellow citizens of this 751 sq km Caribbean island state from its capital, Roseau (19,000 inhabitants). Charles' decision was made, according to her own words, "to overcome the critical situation that has developed on the island."

Charles emphasized that she will not yield to terrorist pressures. Without giving further details, the prime minister accused the opposition of being the ones truly responsible for the unrest on this Caribbean island. Charles indicated that the government has the names of prominent citizens involved in illegal cultivation of marijuana and drug trafficking.

Charles Refuses Negotiations

FL132348 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] An undisclosed number of Rastafarians were today holding the father of Dominican Government spokesman Lennox Honychurch following a shootout with police yesterday in which two Rastas were killed; another serious injured and three others arrested. Ted and Penny Honychurch were seized by the Rastas after their home was burned down following the shooting. The wife was later released as the bearer of a ransom note. The Rastas have made a series of demands to the government, including the setting up of an inquiry into yesterday's shooting. However, Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles went on radio today to make it clear that our government would not bow to any of the dreads' demands. The shooting which set off the incident occured some 6 miles south of the capital, Roseau, but police withheld details for fear of endangering the lives of the captives.

Rastafarians Release Hostages

PA151438 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0732 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, 15 Feb (LATIN-Reuter)--The president of Dominica has declared an indefinite state of emergency in this small Caribbean island where a group of Rastafarians is holding [as received] the father of the government spokesman hostage. President Aurelius Marie announced the measure last night and banned public meetings until the end of the month.

The "Rastas," as they are known here, seized farmer Ted Honeychurch, 56, his wife Penny and two other persons as hostages after a clash 2 days ago with police in which two Rastafarians were killed. They later released Honeychurch senior, father of government spokesman Lennox Honeychurch, with a letter for the attorney general demanding investigation of the deaths and the release of three Rastafarians sentenced to capital punishment for homicide. The other two hostages were also released.

GRENÁDA

BISHOP ACCUSES BARBADOS OF 'PREPARING FOR WAR'

PA140002 Paris AFP in Spanish 2313 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] St. George's, 13 Feb (AFP)--Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said here today that Barbados, in complicity with Western powers, is preparing for war in the Caribbean. Bishop, in a speech to the people of Grenada today said that "Barbados recently concluded offensive-type military maneuvers, and that foreign governments, the former and new colonial lords were involved directing the military spectacle."

Grenada has 344 square km and 122,000 inhabitants, while Barbados has 430 square km and 265,000 inhabitants. Bishop said that the Barbadian military maneuvers were "aggressive and hostile in nature." Bishop also said that "spy planes have been overflying our airspace with increasing frequency day and night." Bishop did not specify the nationality of the "spy planes" but said that the planes have been detected for some weeks.

He said, "these flights are a flagrant violation of our people's rights, but they are carried out impudently by those who believe we are defenseless." Grenada and Barbados broke diplomatic relations 2 and 1/2 months ago, and since then Barbadian Prime Minister Tom Adams, and Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop have been engaged in a verbal war. Bishop also said that Grenadian fishermen have been attacked while carrying out their work in what he labeled as "acts of sabotage and piracy." He said, in conclusion, "the Caribbean will not be a peaceful area if these situations persist and force us to also conduct our defensive military maneuvers."

LOUISON ON DONATION TO NAMIBIA, CUBAN AIRPORT AID

FL140050 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Minister of Education Brother George Louison has said Grenada's contribution to the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia must be seen against the background of Grenada's support for the liberation of the African continent from racism and all forms of oppression. Minister Louison was at the time commenting on the 500,000 [figure as heard] dollar contribution that this country has made to the southwest Africa people's organization which is engaged in a liberation war against the South African racist regime.

Brother Louison went on to say that countries like ours who understand what racism does to our people must be involved in the struggle for the liberation of the African people. He said that although our contribution is small in comparison to the real needs of the Namibian people, it shows our solidarity with those people. Minister Louison went on to say that despite our limited resources, the Grenadian tradition has always been to help people in need. He said that our experiences in Grenada [words indistinct].

[Begin Louison recording] Let us take our own struggles in Grenada. Look at the amount of help we receive in building our revolution. Only yesterday we announced that we are going to spend 19 million dollars this year on the capital budget. [Words indistinct] 19 million dollars, we have been getting almost every cent of it by way of assistance from countries that have understood what we are doing in Grenada. Look at our airport. In a sense it is an airport that is being built by international solidarity and by friendship, by true internationalism. Cuba, for example, that is providing the bulk of the assistance for our airport, is a poor country. It is a Third World country. It is a country where the people are not rich. They do not live in luxury. There are many baxic amenities that they are still putting together for their own livelihood. But their approach has not been to hold all that they have and to build up their own luxurious livelihood. They have instead, in the true spirit of humanity, been sharing what they have and we have benefitted from that. [end recording]

He also spoke of the links between the struggles of the people in Grenada and Africa, saying that as far back as 1970, the New Jewel Movement has been celebrating African liberation days as a mark of solidarity with the African people. He said that imperialism spans the whole globe and as such the struggle in Grenada and Africa are directly linked.

BISHOP DESIGNATES LOUISON TO AGRICULTURAL POST

FL161859 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] George Louison, member of Grenada's New Jewel Movement Politburo, has been designated minister of rural development. In his announcement, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said that the designation is one of the measures adopted by the government to asign priority status to Grenada's agriculture and agroindustry.

JAMAICA

OPPOSITION'S MANLEY SCORES JBC DISMISSALS

FL141547 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Jamaica's opposition leader Michael Manley has called on his countrymen who wish to preserve democratic rights, to prepare themselves for the inevitable struggle they will have to face in the future. Mr Manley made the comment in reaction to yesterday's firing of 15 of the remaining 20 members of the [words indistinct] of the state-owned Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation. The dismissals were related to a series of firings at the corporation by the new government of Prime Minister Edward Seaga.

Mr Manley described the dismissals as one of the most savage denials of workers' rights in the history of industrial relations in Jamaica. He said that the dismissals were representing political victimization, which went against the grain of 30 years of trade union struggle for Jamaicans to enjoy justice and fair play at the work place irrespective of party affiliation.

COOPERATION WITH SPAIN EXAMINED BY OFFICIALS

FL131555 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 9 Feb 81 p 18

[Text] Jamaica and Spain are to examine the possibility of cooperation in transport, fishing, and the Blue Mountain hydroelectric scheme.

Discussions on these matters took place recently at a meeting between the minister of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Hon Dr Neville Gallimore, and the Spanish ambassador to Jamaica, his excellency Mr Joaquin Cervino, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and API [Agency for Public Information] release said.

Outlining trade potentials between the two countries, Ambassador Cervino said Spain was interested in importing castor oil and tuna cactus from Jamaica. He also spoke of the possibility of Spanish exports of steel to Jamaica, through a line of credit, as his country had a surplus of 2.5 million tons, API said.

The ambassador also said that Spain was willing to assist in training Jamaicans in the use of machine tools.

Referring to economic cooperation Dr Gallimore said that with the change of government, the climate was now donducive to investments, this year 1981 should be called the first year of reconstruction Dr Gallimore said and he told Ambassador Cervino that Spanish investment would be very welcome in Jamaica.